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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 76. BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,992
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,962
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE.. *	..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	..	5,273
26th ,,	PERIM* ..	..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§ ..	..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§ ..	..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA § —	..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§ —	—	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
29th March ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war. 9-30 a.m.
31st ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war. 10 a.m.
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA,	East & S. Africa.
2nd ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
4th April ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi

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Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	74,500,000

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Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
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Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
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Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
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Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
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Goira	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

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CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders	£1,000,000

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ...	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
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Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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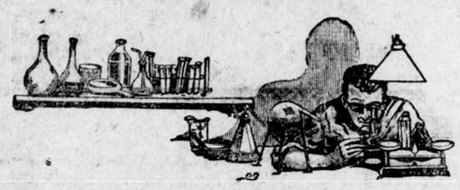

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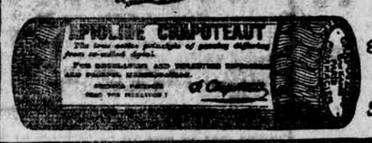

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Sandhurst Road, 4
AND CHEMISTS.

THE MANAGER, **Amritdhara Pharmacy,**
Amritdhara Building, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, } LAHORE

SWADESHI | SANDAL SOAP | PEERLESS

Made by Mysore Government Soap Factory
The best for cleaning and beautifying the skin.
Prevents prickly heat, skin eruptions, etc., in hot weather.
Sold by all respectable dealers.

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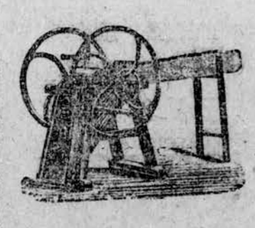
Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM AND Co.
Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, BOMBAY.



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Hand Crushing MILLS FOR Household Purposes AND Druggists

Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS
Bombay 2 and Poona
Agricultural & General Merchants & Importers:
A

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
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INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

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15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

THE FAMOUS "LIGA" **GOLD** WRIST WATCHES

KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE

SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE

At Prices unobtainable elsewhere

Illustrated Catalogue sent on request

CADER & Co Ltd.
York House, Fort, Colombo.

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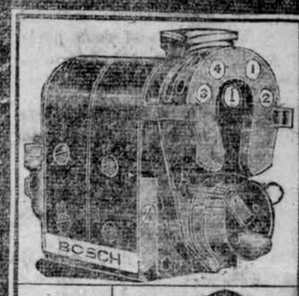

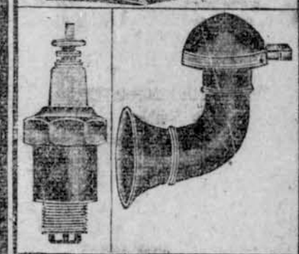

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EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
NEW QUEENS ROAD BOMBAY.

PROPRIETORS RANE LTD.

EVERY GENUINE ARTICLE MUST BEAR NAME ROBERT BOSCH & FOLLOWING

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well-educated man, having knowledge of Port Trust Docks. Handsome salary. Apply to R. HATIMBHOY & CO., Carmac Bunder, Bombay.
A R10091

WANTED—VOLUNTEERS, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians to do teaching work in Night Schools in Bombay. Communicate with SECRETARY, VEDASHRAM, Walkeshwar, stating service.
A R10087

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS for Solicitors Firm. Handsome Salary to experienced persons. Apply Mr. HORMUSJI MISTRY c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10119

WANTED AT ONCE—Persons to earn Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month by working two hours in a week at their own house. For particulars a self-addressed (4 anna) stamped envelope to be sent to:—THE A. H. COMPANY, 1734, Saboon Katra, Agra.
A R10127

AGENTS AND DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our Metal Toys (An Attraction) painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 2 (Postage extra). Illustrated catalogue for annas four in stamps. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp, Karachi.
A R10128

WANTED—LADY TEACHERS for Tata Girls' School, Navsari. Good knowledge of Gujerati essential. Pay according to qualifications. For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
A 19331

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

SALARY RS. 100—250 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN YOUR SALARY OR INCOME may accrue from putting into practice without delay by studying perfectly the following subjects. SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (NEW ERA METHOD, 2 months' Course), Rs. 6 per month. ACCOUNTANCY, Banking, Insurance Secretaryship, Costing Law, etc., SPECIAL SHORTHAND DICTATION CLASSES. (NO VACATION.) Students receive individual attention and our guarantee is unique. New term commences from 1st April. Apply: The PRINCIPAL, TENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R10112

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A First class practical and theoretical MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having four years' mill experience is ready for ENGAGEMENT, works guaranteed. Apply Engineer JAVERILAL CHHOTALAL, Nadiad Kantaria Chuckla.
B R10073

WANTED—POST as a Salesman having twenty years' experience in cutlery, sundries, hardware, stationery, paper, hosiery, harness materials, leather, boot shoes, velvet, electric goods, embroidery laces, cotton mercaries yarn, woollen shawls, window glasses, tin iron sheets hardworking, big business guaranteed. Salary Rs. 300 plus 1 per cent commission. 3 years' agreement. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R10124.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TEXTILE CHEMIST and DYER seeks responsible position in selling and laboratory capacity or with Cotton Mills. Please write Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 10117

WANTED—Permit Managership in any C. P. Colliery for Calcutta Graduate finished mining course, appeared examination February, suitable terms. Apply stating terms Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B19318

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Nice small OFFICE ROOM. Excellent position. Rent rupees 85. Apply P. O. Box No. 605, Bombay.
C 10098

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Jackria Masjid, Bombay.
C R9824

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Versova, big compound, high plinth, opposite sea shore. Apply A. PATEL, Small Causes Court.
C R10045

TO LET—Spacious GODOWN at Kumta Street, Frere Road, also available for MOTOR GARAGES. Please apply to LALUBHAI NATHUCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate Street.
C R10114

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at Charni Road, Simplex Building, Pownala Street. Rents moderate. Apply MADHAVJI THAKERSEY & CO., Govind Chowk, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay 2.
JA M10054

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R2944

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—Lonavla, for hot season, three large, well-furnished BUNGALOWS, large compound, very cool and quiet situation. Enticing view. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM. 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R10108

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on 3rd floor at 14-19, Princess Street, Off Queens Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10069

NEW GODOWNS, size 113 by 29 by 20 and 68 by 42 by 20 at Narsingpura Jail Road. See ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Pydhoni.
C R10089

TO LET.—A small APARTMENT with every convenience and separate entrance, in a well-appointed flat near Opera House, suitable for a small Office or residence for a quiet bachelor. Rent Rs. 75. Write Dr. ANKLESARIA, New Queen's Road or Phone No. 21953, between 2 and 5 p.m.
C R10122

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—A large BUNGALOW, consisting two Halls, 24 x 24 three Rooms 12 x 24 one upper floor room 24 x 24 and a room and kitchen and Bath Rooms near Railway and Tramway stations at 167, Dadar Main Road, Dadar. Rent very moderate. Apply within
C 10096

TO LET—Hot season, Bhimpore, Dumas. "BRIGHTON PARK", well-furnished, upper-storied BUNGALOW, Minton-tiled, six bed-rooms, halls, sitting rooms, out-houses, best water-supply latest electric installation in Bungalow and fifteen acre compound. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R10107

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at Hughes Road, an extensive and up-to-date SHOWROOM with basement, best suited for large motor, dress-making and other business requiring first class display, plenty of space for office, conveniences for workshop, if necessary, very moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars could be had from T.R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 19249

TO LET—"ERUCHSHAW BUILDING". Hornby Road, opposite Navsari Building, over National Bank of South Africa, beautiful situation, new extension, thorough alteration, 6,200 square feet each floor space, for large offices, latest electric fittings, cheap rents, small partition rooms. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort
C R10106

TO BE LET ON LONG LEASE—A big fashionable PLOT of VACANT LAND, situated in a central part of Bombay and abutting on the Junction of five big roads, suitable for a Cinematograph or Variety Theatre or for any other purpose can be had on a long lease on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 104, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9958

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONVALESCENCE at Juhu is sure certificate for sanitation. A very desirable plot of 6500 yards at Juhu, facing the sea and suitable for Sanitarium is FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 10121.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE 3 complete CAGE OIL PRESSES, 5 tons capacity in 12 hours. Ask full particulars Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10123

FINANCIAL.

A FINANCIER WANTED to invest Rs. 50,000 to a lakh in a going Motor concern, on reasonable interest or shares or both. Write with terms to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10263

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS HALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924. Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A., G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Students, who wish to join the Vacation classes to be conducted during the vacation months and made up when those who commenced in January should enrol immediately. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
M R10092

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Special vacation classes in Book-Keeping, Accountancy and Pitman's Shorthand for College and school students begins from April. Terms moderate Apply Principal, Opp. Whiteways.
M R10120

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—King George issues, Chamba 1½, 2½ as., 12 as., Jind 1½, 2½ as., 8 as., Patiala 1½ as., 4 as., Chamba 9 p. ordinary or Service, 6 as. Lists free PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.

STAMPS—20 Mozambique, 16 Azores, 25 Luxemburg, 55 Bavaria, 25 Mexico, 90 Chile, 30 Central or 35 South America, 10 as. each. The lot Rs. 4/12. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.
L R10116

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL

Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.

Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS TABLEWARE · BEAUTIFULLY CUT. COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasun House.
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon

"Neocuro"

a the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you
BURNHAM, MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As Told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.

Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O.
Cochin State.
T R193

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—
Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest Model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 450, 5% & 30%, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts
opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21223.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.
GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED.—Super Grade Factory Rebuilt (like new) Remington Visible Typewriters and Secondhand Remingtons, Underwoods, Olivers, Coronas, and Vernacular Typewriters. A visit will convince you. Also spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons, etc., etc. Repairs a Specialty. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T S

SALE OF SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, CUPBOARDS, SHELVING, Etc., Etc., SUITABLE FOR A CHEMIST'S SHOP. Kemp and Co., Ltd., are moving from the premises at present occupied by them in "Sassoon House", Elphinstone Circle, to "Sohrab House", Hornby Road, opposite Navsari Buildings, and offer for sale the surplus furniture and fittings, which can be seen at their Elphinstone Circle Branch. Offers may be sent to the Head Office, Charni Road (Queens Road).
T R10113

CONTRACT for electric fitting is to be given at new built Building. See BEGMAHOMED HAJI, Abdoolreman, Pydhoni.
T R19090

FOR SALE—Hardwood and Salwood sleepers of all size at lowest rate Apply to SHARAFALI A. PALIWALA, 135, Bohra Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
T 10012

VENEREAL PREVENTIVES, Prophylactic Goods, Sexology Books. Write now for new List: Right Agency, Gordhandas Bld Opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE—On view, at "Tavela Castle," Mollisai Street, Byculla, made to order dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass, crockery, plateware, carpets, etc., will be sold on SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Auctioneers Byten & Co.
10103

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOR SALE.

1 Single Crighton Loose Opener with Porcupine Feed. Year 1897.
1 Single Crighton Loose Opener. Year 1898.
1 Buckley's Patent Automatic Feeder with Lap Machine combined 38" wide. Year 1899.
The above by Taylor Lang and Company.
4 Automatic Feeders (year 1914) by Tweedale and Smalley combined with Lap Machines (year 1898), 38" wide by Howard and Bullough.
7 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1898.
2 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1910.
By Howard and Bullough.
For inspection and further particulars apply Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C18873

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3 Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay on the Thirty First day of March, 1924, at 4-40 O'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company shall be concluded when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

(a) That Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following Article be substituted therefor.
"107. David Sassoon and Company Limited their successors and assigns shall for a period of 15 years from the 24th day of September 1923 be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the company upon the terms and conditions contained in the agreement a copy whereof is set out in the schedule hereto."

(b) That the existing schedule to the Articles of Association be deleted and a new schedule comprising the agreement between the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company Limited of the one part and David Sassoon and Company Limited of the other part in copy whereof has for the purpose of identification been signed by the Chairman be substituted therefor and be incorporated as part of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(c) That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to affix the seal of the Company to the Agreement a draft whereof has been submitted to this meeting and which is to be entered into between the Company of the one part and Messrs. David Sassoon and Company Limited of the other part and to carry the same into effect.

2. Should the abovementioned Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company and such Meeting will be held on the Fifteenth day of April 1924 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER, Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19295

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1924, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th March to 7th April, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1924.

N.B. The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after 24th April, 1924, during Office hours.
C19294

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 950 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good Fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
19187

HE DHARAMSI MORARJ CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

Re. FOURTH CALL.

THE due date for the PAYMENT of the FOURTH CALL of Rs. 10 per Share has been extended from 1st April, 1924, to 1st May, 1924, after which date interest at nine per cent. per annum be charged.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
C 19330

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on a monthly pay Rs. 150—10/2—200 and a carriage allowance of Rs. 15 per month for the Lady Willingdon Dispensary for Women Jacobabad. Free quarters and private practice allowed.

Applications should be sent with testimonials to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, not later than April 25th, 1924.

(Sd.) A. S. V. ACOTT,
Deputy Commissioner,
Upper Sind Frontier.
Jacobabad, March, 1924.
C19323

NOTICE TO CREDITORS,

RE: ESTATE OF BHAWANIDAS TEKCHAND.

I, the undersigned beg to inform the Public that I am appointed Trustee of the Estate of Bhawanidas Tekchand by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 4th day of March, 1924, pursuant to the Composition Scheme passed by the High Court herein. Please therefore note that I am directed to pay 4 annas in a rupee towards the claim or claims of the creditor or creditors of the said Estate and the same would be paid to them whenever they call upon me at my following address during the Office hours from 12 noon to 4 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays. If anybody fails to attend office, in such case I shall not be liable for any negligence on my part as a Trustee of the said Estate.

Yours etc.,
GULAM HUSAIN HAJI ALARAKHIA.
Trustee of the estate of Bhawanidas Teckchand.

Address:—
Gulam Hussein Haji Alarakhia,
C/o Haji Alarakhia and Sons,
No. 5, Dagina Bazar, Mambadevi
Bombay.
C 19327

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mooljl Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Davidas M. Dalal and Mr. Dawoodbhai Abdullalli as Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Davidas Motiram Dalal and Mr. Charandas Cunturbhuj, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 7th day of March, to 29th day of March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & Co.,
Agents.
5th March 1924.
C19153

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Lima Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th March from Japan, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards or Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of STORES and MATERIALS required by the Company during the 12 months, 1st July, 1924, to 30th June, 1925, as set out in the undermentioned Schedules, will be received by the SECRETARY, at the Company's Head Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, up to 2 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1924.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, Nuts, Rivets; Wire, etc.
Pipes and Pipe Fittings.
Iron and Steel Sections, Plates, etc.
SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, Ropes, Twines, etc.
Oils and Paints.
SCHEDULE C.—Building Materials and Timber.
SCHEDULE D.—Sundry and Electrical Stores.
SCHEDULE E.—Cables, Steel Conduit (Insulated), etc.
SCHEDULE F.—Road Materials.

FORMS OF TENDER with Schedules, for which a sum of Rupees Two each must be paid, may be obtained on and after TUESDAY, April 1st, from the Chief Storekeeper, at whose office in Colaba Tramway Depot samples of stores may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., except on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

TENDERS may be accepted in whole or in part. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "TENDERS FOR STORES."

EARNEST MONEY.—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash only (cheques and Government Securities will not be accepted) must accompany each Tender as Earnest Money.

Earnest Money must be enclosed in a separate cover and must not be enclosed in the covers in which Tenders are submitted.

Any Earnest Money deposited shall be forfeited, if the tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his tender, or fails to deposit within 10 days of such intimation the security that he will be required to deposit with the Company in the event of acceptance of the whole or any part of his tender.

STAMP.—Tenders must be stamped with Government of India Special Adhesive Stamp of one rupee before they are submitted to the Company. Tenders which are not so stamped will not be considered.

C. N. MOBERLY.
M.Inst.C.E.,
General Manager.

Tramway Building,
Bombay, 27th March, 1924.
C19316

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) Levelling, Metalling, etc., and providing Storm water drains in a private lane known as New Wadi off Dadysel Agiary Street, (2) in the private street off Frere Bridge South Low Level Road and (3) levelling, metalling, etc., private streets between Fergusson Road and Sun Mill Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay, 29-3-1924.

Office of the Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
C19325

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COURT NO. II.

Suit No. 3134 of 1922.

BALURAM SHAH, of No. 372, Upper Chitpur Road, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business at No. 2, Royal Exchange Place in Calcutta, aforesaid, as dealer and broker in Stocks and Shares ..... Plaintiff.

and

GANGA BUX DIBMANI, Hindoo, carrying on business at No. 2, Royal Exchange Place, in Calcutta, aforesaid, as dealer and broker in Stocks and Shares ..... Defendant.

To

GANGA BUX DIBMANI.

GREETING: Whereas on the 13th November, 1922, the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for the recovery of Rs. 1,068/12/0 being the balance of the difference in price of shares in the Reliance Jute Mills Company, Limited, sold by him to you together with Rs. 406 being the interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 12th September, 1919, to the 10th November, 1922, making together the sum of Rs. 1,474/12/0 and for further interest and costs of this suit you are hereby required to cause on appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 10 days from the service upon you of this summons exclusive of the day of such service and are summoned to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the Court to answer the Plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

And you are required by the Court to file your Written statement within 14 days from the service upon you of this Writ.

And you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your causing an appearance to be so entered the Suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE SANDERSON, Kt., K.C., Chief Justice at Fort William, aforesaid, the 13th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Attorney—AMBICA CHURN DEY,
Address: 10, Old Post Office Street
Calcutta.

J. C. MITTER,
Assistant Registrar.

The time was further extended under order of Court, dated the 28th February, 1924.

(Sd.) J. C. MITTER,
Deputy Registrar.
18-3-24.
C19317

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Suit No. 122 of 1923.

Messrs. RAMGOPAL JAGANNATH, a firm, carrying on business in Cotton and Seeds at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) SANGIDAS JESSIRAM, of Bombay, Marwadi Merchant, carrying on business in Cotton and Shares at the Share Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) ANANDILAL BANSIDHAR PODAR, (3) SHIVNARAYAN BAXIRAM NEMANI and (4) DURGADUTT BANSIDHAR SAVALKA, all of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To

SANGIDAS JESIRAM,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the returnable date of the notice issued herein on the 4th day of March, 1924, under O. XXI, Rule 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure, has been amended from the 27th day of March, 1924, to the 3rd day of April, 1924.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1924.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19319

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
By order of the Bank and office concerned:
1 case Harmoniums.
4 cases Board Wooden Boxes.
1 Gross Pear's Glycerine Soap.
On account of Insurance office concerned:
2 cases gas manties.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
1 Hand Cart.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "GARBUT HALL" WITH OUT HOUSES AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from S.B. Billimoria, Esq. The Receiver appointed in suit No. 2443 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY the 10th April, next sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

The Bungalow known as "Garbut Hall" containing about 4 acres and 15 gunthas of land situate on the East of the public Road known as Galbut Road registered in the books of the Collector of Kolaba under No. 70. The Bungalow is well built and in fairly good condition with mosaic ground floor and corrugated iron roof.

The above is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th March 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers by order of the Bank concerned.
70 Cases Georges Clicot & Co. Brandy in qts. & Pts., 25 Cases Champagne Extra Dry 1911 & 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Datoobhai Hassum, Abdulla Datoobhai Hassum, Rajabali Datoobhai Hassum, and Mahomedhusein Datoobhai Hassum, sons of Datoobhai Hassum the mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 8th April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situated at Nishanpada Road, otherwise known as new Bengalpura Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement five hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 316-3166 and Cadastral Survey No. 1779 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2879, Street Nos. 239 and 243 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of His Highness The Aga Khan on or towards the South by the property of Kissinbai, widow of Essaji Ragaunaker, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road and on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of Mr. K. J. Dubash, the defaulting purchaser, the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Danda in the Sub-District of Bandra (Santa Cruz) in Taluka Salsette of District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,902 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 3293 and Survey No. 248 of Danda Village in Taluka Salsette of Thana District and in the Books of Bandra Municipality under Street No. 20 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Amboobhai Desuji and on or towards the West by the Batty ground of the Vicar and on or towards the South partly by the property of Nemdeo Kordeshimpi and partly by that of Bhagwanlal Bapulal and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office No. 4, Bake Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Abdul husein Esabhai Thanawala, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hasanalli Esufally Kamrudin Hamzabhaiwala and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th September, 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (partly registered under Sanadi Tenure) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the East side of the said Road and admeasuring in area 549 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2840, New No. 3821, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2/2148, 1/4482 and New Survey No. 5677 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 523 and 875, Street Nos. 398 and 400, Upper Duncan, Road, and No. 3, Cama Cross Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Kavasji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will by order of the Mortgagee and on account at the risk of the Mortgagor Khatubai, wife of Abu Haji Suleman and daughter of Haji Abu Haji Habeb and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of September 1915 and an Indenture of Further charge dated the 31st day of January, 1917, both made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2nd day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey Nos. 5524-5587 and B/5557 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2290 and Street No. 8 Falkland Road and which all premises are situated at Falkland Road without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded towards the East by Falkland Road 7th Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 8th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Cassum and on or towards the South by the property of Ahmed Syed Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

A large quantity of surgical instruments medicines, drugs, and poisons to be sold at Ordnance Depot, Bombay, behind Town Hall by the order of the Ordnance Officer I/c. Ordnance Depot, Bombay, on Monday the 7th April, 1924 at 10 a.m. sharp. The drugs and poisons will be sold to such license holder who has a license and not to any other person, also purchasers will have to pay full amount at once and remove such lot at once as being accepted. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW SONAPUR ROAD OTHERWISE CALLED LOHAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Housein and Abdul Kadar Mulla Abdul Housein and in exercise of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of May 1923 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March 1924 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at and on the northern side of the new Sonapur Road otherwise called Lohar Street in Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 81 5/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/8246 and Cadastral Survey No. 355 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2779 Street No. 389—391—393 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by the Lohar Street, on or towards the East by the property of Dr. P. J. Patel and on or towards the West by the property of Namabhoy Rustomji Ranina and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in Nos. 12—16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 AUSTRIAN SAFES 2 SAFES BY RAHIMTULA, 1 SAFE BY CHUBB AND SONS AND 2 FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

On MONDAY, the 31st March 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

By order of the Manufacturers:—
5822/23 eqq. 2 cases Austrian safes size No. 0 with stand.
5825/26 eq. 2 cases Austrian safes size No. ½ with stand.
5828/29 eq. 2 cases Austrian safes size No. 1 with stand.
5831/32 eq. 2 cases Austrian safes size No. 2, with stand.
5833/34 eq. 2 cases Austrian safes size No. 3 with stand.
By order of the Income Tax office:—
2 Safes by Rahimtula.
By Order of the party concerned:—
1 Safe by Messrs Chubb and Sons.
By order of the office concerned:—
2 safes on stand.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of Drawing Rooms suites, mirror door almirahs, chairs, tables, and office furniture, etc.
By order of the Manufactures:—
10 Austrian Safes on stand sizes 0, ½, 1, 2 and 3.
By order of the Manufacturers:—
2 safes by Rahimtula.
By order of the office concerned:—
2 safes on stand.
By order of the party concerned:—
1 safe by Messrs. Chubb and Sons.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 case Porcelain ware (samples).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

One Nash motor car with 6 cylinders, magneto, electric meter, etc., in working order.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF
POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE
Opened by His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side-shows.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE CHINA TOWN & WAX WORKS.
LAST TWO DAYS
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

OPEN TO PUBLIC
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight.
Band of West Yorkshire Regiment from 5-30 to 8-30 p. m.
ADMISSION
Day Ticket, Re. 1/-
CHILDREN HALF PRICE
Season Coupons will not be available on Sunday.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture a week more. Don't miss to see it.
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily:—5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A PARAMOUNT—ARTCRAFT PICTURE
WILLIAM DE MILLE PRODUCTION
"THE PRINCE CHAP"
5 Reels-featuring
THOMAS MEIGHAN
and
LILA LEE

A fairy story of real folks, real love, real laughter, real tears, come true. A photoplay entertainment de-luxe of glowing charm. One of the big treats of the season.

YOU MUSN'T MISS IT!
"THE PRINCE CHAP"
THE MOST CHARMING LOVE STORY EVER TOLD!

It's a Comedy that has just enough tears sprinkled through the laughs to make you know the story is about real people and real life. And the people are the brightest, most lovable folks you've ever met on the screen. Of course, there's a love story—two of them, in fact. And several tugs at your heart.

"THE PRINCE CHAP"

The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy
To-day 2-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Owing to Large Crowds of Spectators During the last two Weeks and Particularly Last Night to see Our Super-Jewel The "Treasure of Kalyan," the management of the Novelty Cinema are compelled, with Pride and Pleasure, to run the picture STILL ONE WEEK MORE.

THIRD WEEK
RUNNING FROM TO-DAY. IMAGINE
THE POPULARITY
OF THE
"Treasure of Kalyan"
a Superb Picture in 8 Big Reels by the Famous Maharastra Film Co., of Kolpar.
TO-DAY 5 SHOWS—3, 5, 7, 9 AND 11 P.M.
at your Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY CINEMA
Corner of Grant Road & Lamington Road, Telephone No. 40106.

NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
Company leaving Bombay shortly.
Dhoorangi Dhooniya
Or
The Message of
"KHADAR"
will be staged by
Manohar Shree Sangeeth Natak Mandali,
at the
Bombay Theatre
on
Saturday the 29th March 1924 at 9 p.m.
and
Sunday the 30th March 1924 at 3-30 p.m.

COMING !! COMING !!
Under the patronage of Shrimant Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
only 5 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre
on
Saturday 29-3-24 at 8-20 p. m. (S.T.)
EKACH-PYALA
Sunday 30-3-24 at 3 p. m. Noon
DRAUPADI
Wednesday 2-4-24 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Special on account of Holiday—
Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Bombay A.D.C.
presents
"FOOL'S PARADISE"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m
MARION DAVIES
In
"THE RESTLESS SEX"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In
'THE MOLLYCODDLE"

Cinema Majestic
Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co's
RELIGIOUS PICTURE
JALANDHAR--SATI VRINDA
An entrancing story from the Puran, showing how a faithful woman redeemed the soul of a rakshasa.
SEE IT TO-DAY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24027.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of immoveable property situate at Khetwady 6th lane, without the Fort, which was to take place this day Saturday the 29th instant has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLOTHSTORES OWNERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE PERTAINING TO THE BRANCHES OF ASOKA STORES LTD.

By order of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., at their godown at Kalbadevi Road, opposite the shop of Thacker Bros. and in the lane adjoining the Bhagirathi Stores, Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the surplus specially made to order furniture including stands, office tables, show cases, counters of different sizes, etc., pertaining to the branches of the said Stores.

A deposit of Rs. 25 will be required at the time of sale.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MAZAGAON AND GUN POWDER ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai Attornsys for Mr. Shavaksha Bomonji Runwala the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bomonji Sorabji Mazagaonwalla the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th April, 1921 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Properties on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring four hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts situate at Mazagaon in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with the messuage standing thereon and which are assessed under Collector's Old No. 1844 and New Survey No. 2/3702 Municipal Assesment under Ward No. 5223 (2) Street No. 18A and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Pemabhoy Hemabhoy on the West by Abbawady now in the possession of Goculdas Madhavji on the South by the property of Framji Madan on the North by Abba Wady aforesaid and which said property was formerly in the possession of the heirs of Sorabji Dossabhai Mazagaonwalla or their tenants and is now in possession of the Mortgagor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land on the North side of Gunpowder Road in Mazagaon Within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 1/3702 in the occupation of Raghunath Narayan and others on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 3703 in the occupation of Pestonji Nusserwanji Godiwala on or towards the South by the said Gunpowder Road and on or towards the West by two properties bearing the respective New Survey No. 2/3702 and 2a/3702 in the respective occupations of the lessee and one Gopal Pragji and which said premises hereinbefore described are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors New No. 16844 and New Survey No. 2/3702.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS, PRINCES, JEWELLERS, AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE DIAMOND NECKLACES, BLTES BRACELETS, ONE VERY BEAUTIFUL BIG DIAMOND ABOUT 14 CTS. RICH DIAMOND PARCELS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will by order of Babu Daulatchand Amichand and Sitapchand Amichand, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned mortgagors sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 72 Medows Street, Fort.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Ismail the mortgagor.

2 Diamonds Necklaces.
2 Pairs diamond Bates.
2 Pairs diamond braeclets.

On account and at the risk of Shah Nandlal Motilal, the mortgagor

1 diamond Packet of about 67 Carrats.
1 diamond Packet of about 19-40 Carrats.
1 diamond Packet of about 67-25 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 41-61 Carrats.
1 one very rich diamond of about 14-46 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packtt of about 51-59 carats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 11-40 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 3-73 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 2-45 Carrats.
1 Pair diamond bubies.
1 Diamond Packet of about 56-60 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 51-59 about.
1 Diamond Packet of about 30 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 25-35 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 14-50 Carrats.

On account and at the risk of a private gentleman.

1 Diamond Packet of about 17 Rates.
1 Diamond Packet of about 30 Ratis.
1 Diamond Packet of about 30 Ratis.
1 Pearl Necklace.

The above will be on view two days before the fate of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the date of sale.

P. S.—The above diamond packets and Jewellery are very costly and rarely available at auction sales. Jewellers, Princes and others are solicited to inspect them without fail.

AUCTION SALE OF 1500 SHARES OF THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., will, under instructions of Messrs. Vrajlal and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. L. V. Govindji and Co., the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of of Messrs. Mahomed Miya Haji Mahomed Khandwani and Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani the Pledgees, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 72 Medows Street, Fort.

1500 shares of the Bombay Merchant Bank.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1924.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
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AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOBIAN STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC.

mation made-to-order very valuable open carved Auction Sale TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in Bungalow No. 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation made-to-order very valuable open carved and plain Jacobian style household furniture such as sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back inlaid sideboard and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing room cabinets and show-case, leather lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, gramophone with records, roll top writing table and chairs, single and double brass and iron beds, large mirror door wardrobes, Ladies' chival dressing table and almyrah to match low and easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, wall clocks, rich glass ware, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Capt. C. F. Tofts and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1924.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS.
and
GENTS. COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Offer during the HOT SEASON to those who follow the Trend of Fashion the following:—

	Rs.
Superior Corded Silk Suit 7 for Rs 195/.	69-0-0
Superior Tussore Suit 3 for Rs. 65/8.	24-8-0
White Office Suit 3 for Rs. 37/8.	13-8-0
Superior Cambric Shirt 6 for Rs. 39/.	7-0-0
White Office Trouser 6 for Rs. 25/.	4-8-0

Suit tailored in any of the latest London, Continental or American Style CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM "

Complete Course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Super human powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only; 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

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TRADE MARK
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GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd,
58, Forbes, Street.

APPLY WITH 2 ANNA STAMP FOR NEW YEAR'S PICTORIAL WALL CALENDAR
TO HAKIM MASIHAR RAHAMAN
POST BOX 6707 CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 25/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs 570
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 560
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 141
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 134
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30-3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 78.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 100.00
London—Rome Liras 98.90
London—Berlin Marks —
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull and Quiet market.

	London, Mar. 27.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 15/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4-16-1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot.	33 1/2 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

	Bombay Mar. 23. Market Rates.
Bank T legraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 15/16
Fcs. Demand	910
American Dollars	347
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	236
Japan	141
Singapore	170

Market Steady.

	London, Mar. 27.
Rents 3 per cent,	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ 2 months hence	33 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady—Continental buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 27.
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90 £ 86 1/2	unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 %	82 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	101 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	62 3/4—1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	54 un changed

STOCKS

	London, Mar 27.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 9/16
3 1/2per cent Indian Loan	„ 100
3 per cent Indian	„ 108 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 27.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8

BULLION.

Bombay, March 28.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/8
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/9
Bar gold ready Rs. 26/5/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/6/-
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/6/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/5
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/9

London, March 27.

Bar gold, ready s. 96/1
Silver ready, d. 33/8.
Silver forward, d. 33/6
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady, Continent selling.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Ready.—26—5—3
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Fagon
Chitar 26—6 26—6
Teji Mandi.
Fagon
Chitar 0—4—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay Mar 28.

Ready:—81—13—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 82—		81—12—	81—12—
Chitar 82—8—		82— 5—	82— 5—

Teji Mandi:—
Fagon
Chitar 0—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 28.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/-
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 93/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 10175
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 percent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/-

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 28.

A further drop of 27 to 28 points in old crops and 45 to 48 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on general selling on more favourable crop accounts. Liverpool has been reported 26 to 28 points down. The market declined on local selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable D/- 27th March 24 from their New York friends Messrs. A Nordeu & Co:—:

"Weather favourable. General news disturbing. Market acts poorly. Looks lower. In response to the further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 546 i. e. Rs. 10 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening jobbers, Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 541. Around this level Exporting Houses and a well-known Indore operator were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 546½ at which rate the Bazar closed at 1 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 547 and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 545½ on selling by Offices.

Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs 532½ and going up to Rs. 533 gradually gave way to Rs. 52½ on Commission Houses selling. Buying by Bulls raised the values to Rs. 533 at which rate the Bazar closed. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 538 and dropped to Rs. 533½ on Commission Houses selling but again improved to Rs. 537 and closed at Rs. 536½ F. G. Bengal May was nominally quoted at Rs. 505.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal. About 1000 Bales only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS,

6—30 P. M.

		Bombay, Mar. 28
Fully Good Broach	April/May	545 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	504
Fully Good Bengal	July	538
Fine Oomra	May	531
Fine Oomra	July	537

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 28

Description, Super-Fine, Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	545 530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	555 540	530
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	585 575	560
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	570 560	545
M. G. Broach No. 2	580 570	560 550
M. G. Mathia	538 528	513 498
M. G. Khandeah	545 535	520 505

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Mar. 28
Fully Good Broach April/May	547
„ „ Bengal May	505
Fine Oomra May	532
Fine Oomra July	536
Good southerns May/June	667

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 28.

New York Market 27th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
26.95	May	26.93—02	26.85—10	26.68—28	
26 39	July		26 22—17	26.01—57	
24.05	Oct			23.60—45	
23.80	Dec		23 50—30	23 22—58	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 27.15, lowest 26.45, range 70 points. Wave of general selling; selling on more favourable crop accounts, catching stop orders.

Liverpool Market 27th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.25	Mar			15.99—26	
16 15	May	15.95—20	16 03—12	15 89—26	
15.78	July	15.58—20		15 50—27	
14.28	Oct	14.08—20		14 00—28	
13 89	Jan			13.62—28	
	Egyptian				
19 60	May			19 48—12	
18.10	Nov			17.90—20	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 275,000. (2) No rain, slightly warmer. Very narrow market easily influenced by small orders.

(3) American cross rate 429 7/8. May highest 16.08, lowest 15.87 range .21 points.

(4) Market quiet and featureless. Greenville cables: "good demand hard to buy." Weather improving, new crop preparations resumed.

(5) Inches of rain fallen for the week ending 25th March: Carolinas eastern portion over 2 and western portion 1/2 to 2; Georgia 1 to 1; Central belt 1/2 to 1, except South Alabama, South Mississippi none to 1/2, West belt Oklahoma north and in North east Texas 1 to 2; Arkansas, Louisiana, East Texas and Panhandle 1/2 to 1; balance none to 1/2

	Liverpool, Mar 27. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	200

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot Fair demand 16.55
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.. 27.50
New York 11 a. m.: May 26.87—03
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July 26.29—02
New Orleans 10 a. m.: Oct. 23.45—05
May 27.02
July 26.77

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool Mar. 28. To-day's price.
Mar.	15.96—03
April	
May	15.92—03
June	
July	15.43+08
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	13.98+02
Nov.	
December	
January	13.50—02
Feb.	
Egyptians—May	19.45
July	9.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Mar. 27. To-day's Price
March	15.99—26
April	15.92—26
May	15.59—26
June	15.32—25
July	15.51—27
August	14.97—28
September	14.56—28
October	14.00—28
November	13.69—30
December	13.63—28
January	13.52 28
Febrnary	14.45—28
March	13.38—28

Tone.—Barely steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

	Liverpool, Mar. 27.
M. G. Bengal Good	10.85
„ „ Fully Good	11.20
„ „ Fine	11.60
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.50
„ „ Fully Good	12.25
„ „ Fine	12.70
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
„ „ Fully Good	13.60
„ „ Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.70
„ „ Fully Good	11.10
„ „ Fine	11.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 27. To-day's price
March	18.53—12
April	19.18—12
May	19.48—12
June	19.46—12
July	19.43—13
August	19.23—13
September	18.37—13
October	18.24—16
November	17.90—20
December	17.83—25
January	17 80—25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Mar. 27.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1 000
„ Exports to Continent	5000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	26. 0—.25
„ „ „ July	26.00—.39
„ „ „ October	25.67—.46
„ „ „ Dec.	23.22—.68
Spot Cotton at New York	26.80—.23
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	2 . 3—.27
Futures „ „ May	25.80—.42
„ „ „ July	25.18—.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/2
Silver foreign mined	64 1/6

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 27

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. April Paid Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers	46
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Buyers	29/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J London buyers firmer.	44
Tone—Firmer	
Wheat Cargo Rosario Sante Fe 64 lbs Mar.	43/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 28.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 11 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	69 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 12 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	35 0 0	
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, April/May	6 12 0	
Wheat, August/September	7 2 0	
Linseed, April/May	12 6 6	
Linseed Sept,	12 13 6	
Groundnuts M/A	68 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 0 0	

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 27.

Linseed La Plata Argentine A./May Paid	£ 17 3/8
Tone:—Quiet. Trade ratherdearer.	
Cottonseed Bombay M/A Hull Sellers	£ 10 1/4
Castorseed Bombay M/A Hull Sellers	lb 23 7/8
Easier	

LINSEED.

London, Mar, 27

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done	£ 18 7/8
Tone.—Quiet at previous quotations	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot not April sellers	36/6
„ „ May./Aug. Done Buyers	36 1/8

JAVA SUGAR

London May. 27

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Sellers	23/6
July Sellers	24/3
July-Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay July Sept Sellers.	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	24/1

METALS.

London, Mar. 27.

English best Selected Copper	£ 80 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	64 1/8
Copper Braziers	86 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	31 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 15/16
Tone:—Quiet	
TIN BLOCK	256

BRASS

Bombay, Mar 28

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3 4	65 4 0
Do	1	65 4 0
Do	1 1/4	65 4 0
Do	1 1/2	65 4 0
Do	1 3/4	65 4 0
Do	2	65 4 0

COPPER.

Bombay Mar. 28,

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	76 0 0
Copper	1/	76 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	76 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Patenkawa Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		51 8 0
Pal Khai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64 0 0
„ „ 1		
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		65 0 0
„ „ 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 to 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4		76 0 0
„ „ 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1 1 9
Currumbhai No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0 15 9
David No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Tribandas No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Sattara No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji No.	9 1/2	0 13 3
Light house No.	6 1/2	0 12 6
Japan No.	40 /1	1 12 3
Japan No.	12 /2	2 0 3
Japan No.	20	1 2 3
Japan No.	32	1 9 3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar, 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 27, 1924.

Cotton	12525 Bales
Wheat	4543 Cwts.
Linseed	9548 „
Rape, etc.	3242 „
Gingellyseed	1540 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1785 „
Castorseed	5639 „
Rice	1961 „
Myrabollams	647 „
Cottonseed	5597 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	911 „
Juwar	1495 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	374 „
Bajri	1183 „
Coal	1495 Tons

TIN BLOCK 757 1/2

BER.

London, Mar. 27.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May/June 11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Apr. 12 1/8
Tone:—Flat closing firmer some recovery.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1352/8, India 77/8, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 465, By. Cotton 550, By. Dyeing 663/12, Century 341/4, Cent. India 460, Colaba Land 175/4, Coorla 127/8xd., Crescent 225, Digvijay 525, Edw. Sassoon 262/8, Fazulbhoy 807/8, Gokak 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 150, Ind. Malwa 376/4, Jamshed Mfg. 127/8, Kastoorchand 172/8, Khatau 210, Kohinoor 1075, Luxmi Cotton 5150, Madhowji 230, M. Petit 2900, Moraji 3100x., Mercr Sassoon 146/4, New Great 366/4, New City 280, Pabani 312/8, Peerla 307/8, Phoenix 117/8, Shapurji 422/8, Simplex 281/4, Swadeshi 471/4, and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 240, B. Burma 288/12, B. Burma N.I. 60, Bl. Burma Pet 5/12, Bombay Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Kaira Ord. 170, New India 12/4, Shivrajpur 34/8, Tata Iron Ord. 254, Tata Iron Def. 95, Tata Hydro 705 and Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 9 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 129
National	£ 45
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Thursday, Mar 27.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £ 128,100,000 no change
Public Deposits .. 27,000,000 Inc 3,000,000
Other do .. 100,500,000 Dec 5,300,000
Govt. Securities .. 48,260,000 .. 2,00,000
Other Securities 75,100,000 .. 1,300,000
Notes & Gold .. 22,500,000 .. 460,000
The Bank Reserve is 17.6 p. c. of the Liabilities

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY REPORT

MONEY.

Market conditions are in general not appreciably changed as yet although the extreme stringency seems now to have lost its sting. Call money is quoted at 8½ to 9 per cent and the rates for the fixed deposits for the two and three months period are quoted at 7½ to 8½ per cent. Arrivals of cotton in Bombay have decreased, but in the absence of any abundant return of money from upcountry easier conditions are still delayed.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 31.06 lacs, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 1.57 lacs. The cash balance has increased this week by Rs. 90.11 lacs and now stands at Rs. 14,37,92,000, the percentage being 13.50 as compared with 12.72 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

There has been a check to the weakening tendency in the gilt-edged market owing to anticipations of a reduction in the Bank rate within the next fortnight. 3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 67. 5 per cent Loans due 1963 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 97.2 and Rs. 98.2 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1926 were placed at Rs. 103 and 103.14. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were quoted at Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 101.5; 1930 at Rs. 102.14 and 1932 at Rs. 103.14. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 107.14.

The budget for the financial year 1924-25, which was again rejected by the Legislative Assembly after amendment, has now been passed by the Council of State.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been steady throughout the period under report with the rate for T. T. on London round 1s. 4-25/32d. and with business also passing at 1s. 4-31/32d. The closing rate is 1s. 4-11 16d. for ready T. T. The forward rates continued at a discount of about 1/8d. to 3/32d. per month below the rates for ready T. T. There were few bills showing both here and in Calcutta and the enquiry for bullion remittances was on a fair scale.

The dollar quotation has been fairly steady throughout the week, the highest quotation being Dolls. 4.30-3/8 and the lowest Dollars 4.28-1/4. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs have further improved from 84.55 to 78.60. Belgian francs have also improved from 102 to 100 and the Italian lira from 99-70 to 98.30.

GOLD.

Movements in the local market have been mainly influenced during the week by the March settlement which occasioned a weakening tendency about the middle of the week but was succeeded by a return to steadiness at the close on an improved off-take. The revival in demand following the Holi festival has been the principal feature of the week. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 98s. 2d. and 95s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 26/5/3 and Rs. 26/4 for ready, Rs. 25/5/6 and Rs. 26/4 for 22nd March settlement, Rs. 26/7 and Rs. 26/5 for 21st April settlement and Rs. 26/6/6 and Rs. 26/6 for 19th May settlement. The rates for sovereigns were steady round Rs. 16/8 for ready and Rs. 16/9 for forward. The offtake has improved and now averages about 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about Rs. 1,48,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is computed at £6,99,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 50,76,441 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £300,000.

SILVER.

The easier tendency in the silver market noticed in the previous week has been continued mainly as the result of the March settlement, and on account of selling by America in the local market and the influence of the weakness ruling in the Shanghai market. As to the gold market, an improved demand from upcountry is now setting in. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-1/2d. and 33-5/16d. for ready and 33-3/8d. and 33-3/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 3-1/4d. to 3s. 2-7/8d., but closes at 3s. 3d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82/2 and Rs. 81/8 for ready and 25th March settlement, Rs. 82/11 and Rs. 82/1 for 24th April settlement and Rs. 82/11 and 82/8 for 23rd May settlement. The off-take averaged about 200 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 5000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,05,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 516 bars and Rs. 94,867 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £70,000.

SHARES.

The market has been open throughout the week subsequent to the Holi holidays. Cotton mill shares are generally steady with only small fluctuations recorded with the exception of the Shapurji Mill shares which have improved from Rs. 377/8 to Rs. 420. on bulls buying. Work has been resumed in nearly all the mills but not as yet with the full complement. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 671/4-680-666/4; Century Rs. 343/12-347/8—341/4; Central India Rs. 463/12—470—463/12; Kohinoor Rs. 1160-1075; New Great Rs. 382/8-393/12-375; Pearls Rs. 513/12-520-507/8. Shapurji Rs. 410-415. Simplex Rs. 287/8-291/4-281/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 475-480-476/4.

The miscellaneous section continues dull. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 210; Bombay Burma Rs. 287/8; Bombay Tram Rs. 88/12; Bombay Steam Rs. 87/8 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 96/4. In Cement and manganese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 8/4. Katni Ord. at Rs. 68/12 with deferreds at Rs. 170 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 35. Railway shares are steady and quiet, Ahmedabad-Prantij quoting Rs. 775; Central Provinces Rs. 97, Gujarat Rs. 76 and Tapti Valley Rs. 605.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares being quoted at Rs. 1392/8 with contributories at Rs. 352/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 77/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/8.

LUCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 576½ and advanced to Rs. 586 on Bull operators buying. On the 24th instant the market opened at Rs. 578 and sharply improved to Rs. 584½ on jobbers and Bulls buying. Going down to Rs. 583½ the values further advanced to Rs. 588 on buying by jobbers and a well-known Indore operator. On the 25th instant the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 572 in sympathy with a heavy decline in New York futures. On selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses the prices gave way to Rs. 564, but again improved to Rs. 567 on Bulls buying. At about this level a prominent Indore operator was a seller which caused the market to drop to Rs. 563. Buying by prominent Shroffs raised the prices to Rs. 566½. On the 26th instant the market opened at Rs. 564 and declined to Rs. 563 on scattered selling. On buying by Commission Houses and short covering the values improved to Rs. 567. On the 27th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 557½ and advanced to Rs. 559½ on jobbers and Shroffs buying and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 556.

Fine Oomra May opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 562 and sharply improved to Rs. 574 on Bulls buying. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 550 on selling by Offices and Commission Houses, but again recovered to Rs. 559 on general buying. Selling by Exporting Houses and Shroffs the market again gave way to Rs. 550 and after some fluctuations closed on the 27th instant at Rs. 542. Fine Oomra July opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 568 and advanced to Rs. 581 on Bulls buying. General selling caused the prices to give way to Rs. 554, but the market again improved to Rs. 559 on prominent Shroffs buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 27th instant at Rs. 547½. F. G. Bengal May opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 520 and closed on the 27th instant at Rs. 512 the highest being Rs. 530 and the lowest Rs. 510.

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the Cloth Market during the past week has been firm. Rupee rates have ruled in favour of sellers as the retail demand from most of the consuming districts has been satisfactory. The wholesale enquiry from Delhi and Cawnpore has been on a moderate scale. Stocks of well known styles in Whites have become scarce and values have gone up. Several lots have changed hands in the bazaar at remunerative rates. A better feeling has been noticeable everywhere, and this is the best part of the season, a fair trade has been done.

'Grey Shirtings of Manchester make' have been firm and steady. The 39 inches Red End styles being scarce have commanded good value. 44 inches by 38 yards Grey shirtings similar to Japanese finish have been scarce at present, but fresh goods are expected to arrive in large quantity, several firms have booked business for March April shipments. Values of these have gone up by four annas per piece. 45, 48, and 51 inches by 38 yards Gold End Grey Shirtings have firmed up to Rs. 19-4-0 per piece average. It is reported in the bazaar that an importing firm has sold such goods, ready and to arrive, sixty bales at about 23 shillings and two pence per piece of 42 lbs. average. Grey Drills have remained steady. In Grey Jaconets values have advanced by two annas per piece. Liepman's No. 1500 White Shirtings have also shown fair improvement. 38 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have been quoted at Rs. 8-2-0. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls have appreciated in value by further four annas per piece. Low quality White Mulls in 38, 43, 48 and 53 inches by 18 yards worth over Rs. 6 per piece average have been scarce. 27 inches low quality Nainsooks have been in better request and values have gone up by one to two annas per piece. Some importing firms who had purchased White goods on their own account some time back are reported to have disposed of their holdings to the merchants in the bazaar at fair rates.

The Manchester Market has been firm and the prices quoted are usually out of the reach of buyers. Some lots have, however, been booked here and there. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has reported at Manchester that in conformity with the resolutions adopted, all but one per cent of the Mills Spinning American cotton have restricted their working hours to twenty-six and a half per week, and that the change has effected wholesome improvements in the condition of the inquiry.

'Local Mill Cloths' have been in better request. Most of the Mills have now opened and it is reported that about 85,000 operatives have already gone to work. The Agents of the Bombay Dyeing Mills have sold about 6,000 bales of Satin Calendered Dhooties, Long-cloths and other standard qualities on the basis of Rs. 1-7 per lb. for Satin Calendered goods.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	×37 1/2/8	14	0	0
„ 100,000	45	× „ „	15	12	0
„ No. 33,000	45	× „ „	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	37	× „ „	12	8	0
„ No. 4545	38	×38 „	13	4	0
„ No. 15000	44	×38 „	16	8	0
„ No. 16000	„	„ „	17	0	0
„ No. 17000	„	„ „	17	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	× „ „	13	14	0
„ No. 2750	45	× „ „	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43	×39 „	„		
„ No. 2310	44	×38 1/2	„		
Dewhursts BBB	38	×38 1/2	21	0	0
„ BB	38	×38 1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38	×38 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	×37 1/2/38	13	14	0
„ No. 4462	41	× „ „	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39	× „ „	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	×38 Avg.	19	4	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29	×40 Net	31	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26	×40 „	16	8	0
Mistsuis Elephant	29	×40 Net	22	8	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	×22 „	8	12	0
„ No. 138	40	×22 „	6	14	0
„ No. 636	44	×22 „	7	10	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32	×42 „	29	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36	×40 „	30	4	0
Ralli's No 9889	33	×40 „	18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	33	×40 „	„		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	×19 „	8	4	0
„ No. 60	46	×19 „	9	4	0
„ No. 600	51	×19 „	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56	×19 „	11	8	0
„ No. 88	58	×20 „	8	2	0
„ No. 1270	27	×18 „	3	14	0
„ No. 818	39	×20 „	8	0	0
„ No. 1440	36	×20 „	6	2	0
„ No. 5352	42	×20 Net	10	8	
„ No. 2755	42	×20 Net	11	8	0
„ No. 1703	52	×20Net	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	×18 „	3	14	0
„ No. 119	37	×18 „	4	12	0
„ No. 229	42	×18 „	5	4	0
„ No. 339	47	×18 „	5	12	0
„ 1K/4K38",48",48"53×18 Avg.			6	4	0
„ No. 95	58	×20 „	8	0	0
„ No. 66999	40	×18 „	5	10	0
„ No. 86999	40	×18 „	6	2	0
„ No. 775	40	×18 „	6	4	0
„ No. 875	45	×18 „	6	12	0
„ No. 975	50	×18 „	7	4	0
„ No. 615	50	×18 „	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	58	×20 „	8	0	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27	×18 „	„		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	×18 „	4	14	0
„ No. 61/81	„	„ „	4	10	0
„ No. 1850	„	„ „	4	1	0
„ No. 1900	„	„ „	4	3	0
„ No. 2600	„	„ „	4	5	0
„ No. 21021	„	„ „	4	7	0
„ No. 36920 T. B.	38	×22 „	7	4	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	×18 „	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	33	×18 „	„		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34	×18 „	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	„	„ „	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		„	7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767	26	×18 „	„		
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„	„ „	„		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38	×22 „	„		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26	×18 „	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"		„ „	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

March 28.

The general position of our market is steady for the week under review and prices all round has kept unchanged especially in coarser counts. Demand does not show any improvement as yet and that we say prices are steady is only due to the purchases and sales made among the merchants themselves in anticipation of shortage of ready goods because the mills were all on Strike which has now ended. All the consuming centres are as quiet as before and though inquiries are there the limits sent to buy are very poor to do any business. Egypt, Persia, Rangoon, China, and other markets are all quiet and our prices do not suit them and thus business has no way. Cotton has remained more or less steady and we do not think any big decline or any big rise in near future. This factor of cotton remaining steady and the mills not selling at easier prices joined with the less ready stocks held by the dealers, keep the market unchanged.

English yarns have some inquiry but business reported is on a very small scale because prices do not suit the present dealers. We hope of some business to result if the stocks that are now arriving are once sold and cleared off.

Japanese yarns had some inquiry but the offices have increased their prices by ten or fifteen rupees per bale because Sampins have rather gone up and Exchange is not favourable to them. Ready Japanese yarns are more or less steady without any special change.

Indian yarns as usual are steady without any special change. Prices do not show any change and demand is the same as before.

The general tone of the market is steady.

Bombay Mar 28

		Rs.	a.
6 1/2s	SECOND QUALITY.		
	Finlay		
	Apollo	13	4 0
	Simplex	13	0 0
	Shapoorji	13	0 0
	Currimbhoy	13	4 0
6 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY.		
	Edward Sassoon		
	Apollo		
	David		
8 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY.		
	Jacob (Seven stars)	13	12 0
	Edward Sassoon		
	Apollo	13	12 0
	Bradbury	13	12 0

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The fact that the market declined instead of advancing when it was announced that our domestic consumption for January was the largest reported for any month this season affords striking proof of the lack of speculative confidence in the predictions of a cotton famine that was so readily accepted a few months ago, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of February 20.

The changed psychology of the public is the only explanation that can be offered for a movement so paradoxical.

In November and December no one questioned calculations which proved that this year's crop would all be spun up by May. The result was enormous buying of futures by those who hoped to resell at a profit. Prices were carried unduly high. The threatened scarcity was "over discounted" and now the reverse seems to be happening.

A meagre sufficiency is being "over discounted" and the probability is that prices will be driven too low. Just where and when the decline now in progress will stop is hard to say, but its violence is likely to be checked as the new and old crop deliveries come together and the dangerous premium at which the former were selling disappears. It is therefore reassuring to note that July is now quoted at within three cents a pound of October and without meaning to attempt prophecy it seems safe to predict that as the difference between the two positions disappears the market will gradually find itself.

Meantime it may be well to remember that as prices decline the inducement to plant a large acreage is diminished and each week will bring us nearer to the planting season and the time when we will commence to hear that the planters have determined to avenge themselves upon their enemies by restricting instead of increasing the acreage.

Of the actual facts we shall never have any knowledge, for all the acreage reports, including those of the government, are guesswork and hearsay.

But of the imagined facts we are certain to hear much, and it is quite possible that the propagandists who urge a restricted production may persuade the world that their advice has been accepted before the first government report is issued.

There is an old story of a man who was asked what he had in a covered basket that he was carrying.

"A mongoose," he answered. "It is a beast that kills snakes and I am taking it to a friend who has delirium tremens."

"But the man with delirium tremens only thinks he sees snakes. They are not real," rejoined his questioner.

"Neither is this a real mongoose," was the reply.

The moral of the tale in its application to the cotton market is that it is nearly always in a condition in which there are to be seen imaginary snakes that can be killed by an imaginary mongoose. A little while ago there was an imaginary famine. It has been relieved by some figures recently published by the Department of Commerce. Now there is bare sufficiency provided the next crop is normally early and moves with promptness.

Possibly the next developments may be a late planting season, a wet spring, and an alleged curtailment of the acreage. True or untrue, we are almost certain to get such reports, and when they come the difference between the new crop and the old will be further narrowed by the buying of the former. No one really knows or can know the facts, but the immutable law of averages as well as the precedents suggests that when the speculative interests in the old crop is liquidated the next movement of importance will be an advance in new crop deliveries.

Assuming an approximate equality of supply and consumption the intrinsic value of cotton under present conditions is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 25 cents. As the next crop nears that figure an enormous demand for it will probably develop. For this it will be well to be prepared.

10 1/2s.					
	Shapoorji			14	8 0
	Apollo			14	12 0
	Swadeshi			15	4 0
	Bradbury			15	0 0
	Asur Virji				
	David (Flowerman)			14	12 0
	David (Cookatoo)			15	0 0
	Indo China				
12 1/2s.					
	Elphinstone			15	6 0
	Currimbhoy			15	2 0
	China				
	Moon				
	Apollo			15	0 0
	Dawn				
14 1/2					
	Kilachand			16	2 0
	Apollo			16	0 0
	City			16	8 0
	Colaba Land			16	4 0
	Fazalbhai			16	0 0
20's.					
	Kilachand			17	4 0
	Edward Sassoon			17	6 0
	Elphinstone				
	Phoenix				
	Dawn Union				
	Japan			18	4 0

MILL STORES MARKET.

March 28.

Demand continued to be below normal level. Mills have no doubt resumed work, but only half the strikers have joined work, hence, the mills are not working in full swing. Cotton Heralds, reeds and woollen goods kept rather quiet. Sizing flannel changed hands at Rs. 3/12/0 for 62" twill kenion. Japanese Bobbins have had normal inquiry from upcountry. Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel and Conical pirns 5" varnish are scarce. Slubbings of 3" bore kept firm at 25/- and Rovings of 5/8" changed hands at Rs. 23/8/0. Weft pirn are absolutely quiet. The market is practically dull.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/40s. Rs. 1/13/6.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/6/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/6/0.
Ropes Rs 2/4/0.
Fillets Emery Rs. 0/3/3.
Card cans steel Rs. 3/8/0
Sizing flannel-twill 62 Rs. 3/12/0.
Slubbings tubes Japan Rs. 25/0/0.
Roving tubes Rs. 23/0/0.
Pirns Conical-5" Rs. 8/6/0.
Ring Rabbeth-5"-Enamel Rs. 10/0/0
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 70/0/0.
Dobby Harness Rs. 24/8/0.

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No. YXR	VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10×10,10 keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds	Rs.	25 0
„ YXY	„ „ „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „	„	28 0
„ YGX	„ „ „ 11×12, 21 „ 8 „ 4 „ „	„	65 0
„ HGR	HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10×10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows	„	28 0
„ HEX	„ „ Size 11½×12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows	„	35 0
„ UHR	„ CHROMATIC ACCORDEON, 9×12, 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows	„	45 0
„ YDH	„ VIENNA CHROMATIC, 12×11, 21keys 12 Basses, 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows.	„	75 0

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Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes			Brass Band 10D/Holes	40 Reeds	3	12
20 Reeds	1	0	Double Anchor	14 28 „	1	12
Marine Band „ „	1	8	Regulation	14 28 „	1	8
Trumpet Call „ „	1	8	Echo	14 28 „	1	12
Star Vamper „ „	0	14	Diapason	16 32 „	2	0
Virtuoso „ „	1	8	„ „	20 40 „	2	12
Drum Major „ „	1	0	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and 6/8			
Hohner Band „ „	1	8				

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SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 28.

During the week under review our market ruled quite unsettled with large fluctuations and with further arrivals and easier advices from Java and all other markets prices for ready sugars have been reduced by more than one rupee per cwt. and forward positions from 6d. to 2s. all round. Java reported easier market and with free sellers for Old Crop Sugars prices declined by two guilders and business has been done for March Shipment at 30s. 9d. to 28s. 3d. Free Bombay Harbour. There are sellers for April Shipment under 28s. F.B.H. but no buyers. In new crop Sugars there is not much decline although prices are 1s. lower than last week. At the decline there was profit taking and Bears covering and a large business was done in July/September shipment at 24/8s. to 24s. Free H. Harbour. The decline is due to heavy selling from Europe and America and large liquidations in Java. It is believed that Bottom has touched but small decline is probable. Karachi and Calcutta markets are easier with very little business doing. Java reports unsettled market with free sellers. London and America are easier with free sellers. Demand for ready Sugars continue good and clearances satisfactory.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 26/8 29s F B. Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.
T M O March 28s. F.B. Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.
T M O April 27/9s. F. B. Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.
T M O June/July 25s. F.B. Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.
T M O July/Sept. 23/9s F. B. Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.
B R B ready Rs. 26/4 F.B.Harbour stocks 90,000 Bags.
German ready Rs. 26/- F. B. Harbour stocks 90,000 Bags.
Arrivals:—
Various steamers with 55,000 Bags Beet Sugars.
Java Sugar white 25/14/0, Brown Java Sugar 22/8 23/0, March Shipment 28/1 steady June/July 25/1, July/August/Sept. 24/0.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

March 28.

Now that the mills have resumed work, there has been some change in the chemicals market, and signs of animation are not wanting. Farina, Magnesium-Chloride and Zinc Chloride witnessed more lively and healthier demand, and a few lots changed hands. However, the prices quoted are not high. Brown sugar lead, Caustic soda, Hydrosulphide soda, Bichromate soda, Sulphate of Alumina, and Antimony salt are among the chemicals which have quite a poor turnover, and the prices quoted are also ruling easy. Brown sugar lead has been overstocked in the market, and the immediate future of this commodity is far from optimistic. There are sellers at Rs. 39/- per cwt.

Sodium Sulphide, Bisulphide soda, Washing soda, and Epsom salt have had comparatively better demand, but the volume of business transacted was not very large. Dextrine kept firm at Rs. 21/-. Maize starch was quiet at Rs. 17/-. Sago flour slightly declined at Rs 15/4/0. The quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4/-
Antimony salt Rs. 0/9/0
Caustic soda Rs. 23/-
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/12/0
Dextrine Rs. 21/-
Copperas green 3/12/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 14/-
Acetic acid Rs. 0/8/9.
Aniline salt Rs. 6/11/6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23/12/0.
Litharge flake Rs. 38/-
Farina Rs. 17/12/0.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 25/-
Alum of chrome Rs. 22/-
Bichromate soda Rs. 37/-
Oxalic acid Rs. 33/-

SHARE BAZAR.

28. MARCH 1924.

	12 to 1 0/0.	1 to 2 0/0.	2 to 3 0/0.
Ahmedabad Advance	405	..	405
Bombay Cotton	550	..	550
Bombay Dyeing	665-61-671-13-12	61-4-662	62-8-663-12
Century	341-4-42-8	342-8	42 8-341-4
Nagpur	461-4-62-8	61 4-4-460	58-12-460
Colaba	180-77-8	..	176-4
Crescent ex-divi.	225 23-12	225	225
Indore ex-divi.	377-8	376-4	375
Kohinoor	1075		1075
New Great	367-8-8-72 8-70	378-8	366-4
Pearl ex-divi.	507-8-6-4	508-12	507-8
Phoenix	412-8	..	415
Bharucha	412-8-	415	412-8
Simplex	282-8-81-4	281-4	281-4
Swan ex-divi.	185		685
Swadesh	476-4-77-8	75-473-12	472-8
Pabni	312-8	..	312-8
Fazal	806-4-10	810	807-8
Mathuradas	300	..	300
Tata Mill	245	..	245
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	117-8	..	117-8
Madhavji	230	..	230
Finlay ex-divi.	540	..	540
Gokak	102-8	..	102-8
Edward Sassoon	202-8	..	202-8
Meyer Sassoon	145	..	146-4
Alcock	210	..	210
Bombay Burma Old	287-8	..	288-12
Bombay Elec. Tram	88-12	..	88-2
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8	..	87-8
Bundi Cement	8-4	..	8-4
Central E. Mining	23-8	..	23-8
Indian Cement	55	..	55
Katni Cement Ordy.	70	..	70
Shivrajpur	34-12	..	34-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	26	..	25-4
Tata Steel Defd.	95	..	95

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

WALES BEATS FRANCE.

LONDON, March 27.

Wales beat France by ten points to six points in Rugby Football Match to-day.—Reuter.

DETAILS.

Paris.—In heavy rain, before a crowd of 30,000 spectators, Wales met France in a Rugby football match, here, to-day. The match was played under continuous downpour. Light was very poor. Frenchmen held their own in the first half, but they were handicapped by marsh-like ground after the interval, and never looked like scoring. After quarter of an hour, Griffiths got the ball from the line-out and dropped a beautiful goal. Then Jaurre Guy secured in the mid-field and sent Behote Guy over with an unconverted try for France. Following the Welsh forward rush, Joe Jones went over with an unconverted try. Nearing the interval, Lubin scored a try for France. At half time scores were:—

Wales seven points.

France six points.

On resumption, the Welsh forwards pressed heavily and after ten minutes, Richards got over with an unconverted try. Thereafter, the Welsh pack dominated the game and Wales thus won the match by ten points to six.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 27.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Westham two Huddersfield three.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Grimsby one Wigan Borough one.—Reuter.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 27.

The following are alterations in the probable starters for the Grand National:—

Wavetown (Stott), Silvo (Prioleau), Chin Chin (Stubbs), Clonsheever (Brookes).

(Later alterations). Ballinode (Fitz Gibbon), Wave-Town (Lyall), Chin Chin (Sergeant).

(Add to probable starters. Libretto (blank), Irish Light (blank), Newlands (Burford).

Omit the following from probable starters:—Alcazar, Madrigal, Watt Tyler, and Soldier Pill.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL RESULTS

LONDON, March 28.

The Grand National resulted as follows:—

MASTER ROBERT ..... 1.
FLY MASK 2
SILVO 3

—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

LONDON, March 27.

The Liverpool Spring Cup has resulted as follows:—

Silver Band ..... 1 (100 to 8).
Ragout ..... 2 (100 to 8).
Moabita ..... 3 (10 to 1).

14 ran. A short head separated the winner and the second, and one length and a half the second and the third.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

HORNETS vs. B. E. S. OLD BOYS.

Friday's first match was the replay between the Byculla Y. M. C. A. and the Portuguese R. S. C. resulting in a win for the Young Men by a solitary goal. The Y. M. C. A. boys asserted themselves early in the game and their first attack resulted in a forward shooting wide. The Portuguese in their turn visited the Y. M. C. A. area and Sterling, the Byculla custodian effected a good save. Play became dreary, and except for scraps of individual efforts the game was far from being interesting. After fifteen minutes of ding-dong play Judah, the Y. M. C. A. inside left scored the only goal. The Portuguese defence was being sorely tried at the beginning of the second period when the persistent attacks of the Young Men proved fruitless for want of cohesion. The Republican made a few combined efforts towards the end but their forwards were too slow in the circle.

Teams:—

Y.M.C.A.—Sterling; M. Joseph, Hafiz and Rajnath; Ejaz, Durate, Meville Judah and Sheikh.

PORTUGUESE R. S. C.:—A. Dias; Michael and T. Saldanha; Lobo, Forcato and Julius; Victor, Diego, F. Dias, Eric and Caridade.

Referees: Messrs. Mathews and Thornback.

HORNETS (2) BEAT B. E. S. OLD BOYS 'A.'

The meagre crowd which witnessed the replay swelled to a huge gathering who turned out to see the trial of strength between the Hornets and the first string of the B. E. S. Old Boys in the second preliminary round. It was perhaps the best game played so far and the Hornets were sufficiently extended by the Old Boys who were by no means a negligible lot. From the start, Littlewood and Fairman got possession but could not get beyond the B. E. S first line of defence and after a few minutes of mid-field struggle play was transferred to the Hornets area. The Old Boys now proved dangerous and the Hornet's defensive ranks had plenty to do in the next few minutes. Gabrielli and O'Brien were too busy making clearances to see where they hit. Downes, the Hornets right extreme getting possession ran down his line but his passes were invariably intercepted by Bearcroft and Jackson. Littlewood and Hyde between themselves worked their way upto the B. E. S. circle again but the goalie rushed in time to counteract a shot and managed to clear it amidst applause. The Hornets quintette however continued to attack and Downes' pass to Fairman was again cleared by the goalie but Hyde who was just behind shot into an open goal. The defeat gave the B. E. S. boys a fresh stimulus and they broke through the Hornets halves several times and forced a couple of corners both of which brought no result. A few minutes later Fairman increased the lead with a hard hit off a pass from the left. Following this goal the Old Boys' secured another corner but Willis was too slow to hit a nice shot by D'Avoine.

The re-start saw the Hornets taking charge of the attacking operations but the pressure was soon relieved by the Byculla backs and D'Avoine's run along the right wing resulted in a long pass right across the Hornets goalmouth with none to receive it. The Old Boys kept up the attack and after at least a dozen "kicks," "sticks," "carries" etcetera Gabriel managed to clear the ball. Most of the attacking by the Old Boys was done through the right and the inside forward proved dangerous on several occasions. While there were yet ten minutes for the final whistle, the Byculla quintette mustered up all their energies and fell upon the Hornets defence which successfully repelled every attack till the call of time. A few quaint inlings and many omissions however spoilt an excellent game to a certain extent and every one could do as he liked in the Hornets area in the second period.

Teams:—

HORNETS:—Erst; Gabriel and O'Brien; Rodrick, Milson and McKenzie Downes, Littlewood Fairman, Hyde and Finnigon.

Referees: Messrs Thornback and Reporter.

TO-DAY.

4-30—G. I. P. Parel 'B' vs. Rangers.
5-10—Customs vs. Lusitanian "B."

ELTON TOURNAMENT

The Y. M. C. A. are proposing to run off this year's Elton Hockey Tournament before the Easter Holidays commence. Invitations have been issued to large number of teams in Bombay, Poona and Panchgani.

The entries close on Wednesday, April 2nd, and the first match will be played on Friday, April 4th.

A very interesting Tournament is expected. Silver medals will be presented to the winners and bronze to the runners-up. All enquiries and entries must be forwarded to the Secretary, Y.M.C.A., 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY H. C. TENNIS TOURN

RESULTS.

K. E. Mathew beat A. M. D. Pitt (6—4), (6—8) (6—2).

A. C. Pereira beat R. K. Sanghani (6—1), (6—4).

B. S. Sundaran beat M. G. Kamath (7—5), (6—2).

A. R. Wadia and N. F. Naoroji beat Purshottam and Mehendale (6—2), 6—4).

J. A. D. Naoroji and Jeejibhoy beat H. D. Desai and Velkar (6—4), (6—1).

R. S. Raja Iyer and Bhagvat N B beat P. S. Shivrao and Adwani (6—2), (6—2.

D. M. Khatau and Bhadkamkar beat Nayak and Wagh (6—2), (6—1).

N. R. Soman and A. V. Suba Rao w. o. P. N. Pereira and Ratnagar.

On Thursday evening matches, three in Gentlemen's Singles and five in Gentlemen's Doubles in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament were decided. K. E. Mathew sprang a great surprise by beating Pitt after a keen struggle. His soft cut strokes and repeated returns put Pitt, who likes a hard and fast game out of gear. Perhaps the latter took things a bit easy and allowed his opponent to settle down. In the first set he scored the first three games and lost the set at 6—4. The second set saw Mathew leading up to 5—2. At this stage Pitt got into his form again and pulled the set out of fire. The final set was again a joy ride for Mathew who bagged it at the cost of two games only. Almost all the matches of the day were one-sided having been finished in two straight sets.

FIXTURE FOR TO-DAY.

Court No. 1—Ramnath vs. Raja Iyer followed by Jeejibhoy and J. A. D. Naoroji vs. A. C. Pereira and C. Gonsalvis.

No. 2—Rajaram and Wagle vs. Ramrao and Kuti followed by A. R. Wadia and N. F. Naoroji vs. Padhidri and Savur.

Catholic Gymkhana:—V. V. Bhadkamker vs. R. C. Dhage; Suba Rao A. V. vs Chalam B.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHARGE OF BURNING CUPBOARD FAILS.

Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court acquitted all the four accused who were charged by Ganpatra Amrutrao for burning his cupboard in a Holi Fire of the 18th March. The facts of the case have already been reported in this paper.

The Magistrate held that the accused three and four were charged as there was ill feeling between them and the witnesses, and there was no evidence to bring home the charge as the witnesses did not give corroborative evidence and discharged all the accused.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, A. Moniz charged L. P. M. Gomes, of Messrs. Gomes and Lawrie, with criminal tresspass, wrongful restraint, mischief, theft, insult and criminal intimidation on various dates. The complainant appeared in person to conduct his case while Mr. B.H. Darowala, pleader defended Mr. Gomes.

The complainant stated that on or about the 26th August last he entered into an agreement with Mr. Gomes to run on a lease, for a period of one year the post card and another photo studio belonging to Mr. Gomes. The complainant further alleged that he was to receive a salary of Rs. 300 per month and commission and that he was entitled to the free use of a portion of the studio for residential purposes. That the accused got him (Moniz) arrested on a criminal charge on the 28th September, but was ultimately acquited. Thereafter the accused kept Pathan and wrongfully prevented him from entering the studio. He further alleged that the accused had insulted and intimidated him and had committed theft of his clothes, furniture, books, correspondence files, etc.

Mr. Darowalla in his defence urged that the complainant had failed to carry out the terms of the agreement, had misappropriated the first receipts to which the accused was entitled under the agreement and being guilty of the breach of the agreement the accused had a right to determine the agreement under the terms of the contract and had a right to prevent the complainant from entering the studio. As regards the belongings of the complainant he was given every opportunity to take away the articles belonging to him but as he failed to do so they were ultimately sent to the Official Assignee as the complainant was an unelscharged insolvent. As regards the other charges they were entirely false and vexatious. The learned Magistrate after hearing the defence dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Gomes had taken out counter proceedings against Mr. Moniz but in view of the above decision the pleader for Mr. Gomes said he did not think it worth his while to proceed against Moniz and allowed the proceedings to be dropped.

KERALA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Secretaries, Reception Committee, Kerala Students' Conference, Trichur write:—

It is proposed to hold the Kerala Students' Conference about the same time as the Kerala Provincial Conference which comes on at Trichur during the last week of April or the first week of may 1924. We have great pleasure in inviting the whole of the student community of Kerala to attend the function. We seek and welcome the co-operation, assistance and participation of every student who claims Kerala as the land of his birth. We are communicating with the secretaries of all the Literary and Debating Societies of the various colleges and High Schools of Travencore, Cochin and British Malabar. We expect them to exert in the direction of collecting from every member of the society the little mite which we are sure will be willingly contributed by every one.

Acharya P. C. Ray is expected to preside. It has been arranged to award decent prizes for essays, extempore speeches and versification in four languages, namely, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit and English for which students of Kerala are cordially invited to compete.

Further details would be furnished on application to the Secretaries.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT.

A further slight improvement was recorded on Friday in the number of mill workers who have returned to their work. The figures were better three or four thousand, and the total was somewhere about 87,000 men. Perhaps by Monday next there might be something like a lakh of men working in all the mills in the city, but there is a body—and it is not a negligible body altogether—of men who still think that since the bonus is withheld from them they cannot conscientiously join their work again. But these very men however, are faced with starvation, and they cannot lose sight of that hard fact. But, it might be at once said that these men are very few although their existence must not be lost sight of altogether. There has been no trouble in the mill area, and on Friday all the mills were working quietly, as if nothing had happened. Before things are normal it must take some time, but even those men who were for holding out indefinitely have realised by now how difficult it is to do so. No big exodus into Bombay of the men who had gone to their villages has yet begun, as they are in no hurry to return either to Bombay or to their mills. There does not seem any likelihood of anything out of the ordinary happening for the next few days, before the whole strike comes to an end.

VICTORIA OWNERS AND DRIVERS.

UNION FORMED.

On Monday night a meeting of the Victoria Owners and Drivers was held at Omar Jamat's stables at Club Road, Byculla where about 500 of the men had met together under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. The President in addressing the meeting, said that the purpose for which they had all met was to unite both the Drivers and the Owners into one single body so as to strengthen the cause of the fight against the general tyranny of the Police complained of by so many men to him. Some drivers put forth their grievances against their masters but Mr. Jhabwala settled the differences by assigning the powers of settling petty disputes among the men to the Managing Committee composed of an equal number of representatives of both the sides with himself as the chairman and the decision of the Committee should be binding upon both. After further speeches from the owners as well as drivers among whom were Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, Haji Ahmed, and others the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) This Meeting of the Victoria Drivers Union resolves:—That with a view to further strengthening the cause of the Union the help of the owners as well, should be incorporated and that the Union be named,

'Victoria Owners and Drivers Union, Bombay.'

(2) This meeting empowers the following gentlemen to form themselves into a deputation to represent to the Police Commissioner all the grievances under which the whole profession is suffering.

(3) That the Union should forward a representation to the Government to place before the authorities all the hardships suffered by the Victoria owners and drivers, especially as a result of the operation of the present Licence rules.

The meeting terminated at a late hour at night.

DEATH OF A LABOURER AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

On the morning of the 11th instant a load of 25 kegs of paint, weighing 30 lbs. each and 15 kegs weighing 60 lbs each was being unloaded at the Alexandra Dock from S.S. "Manila" when the ring holding the chains broke and the load fell on Tuka Dagdoo who was on the wharf and killed him on the spot. N. Gonsalves, supervisor, who was talking with Tuka fainted away.

At the Coroner's inquest, Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Khursedji Mancherji and Co., stevedors, while Mr. Babreker, pleader, represented the family of the deceased.

N. Gonsalves said that the deceased was a Contractor for supplying the labourers.

Replying to Mr. Babreker, witness said the ring and the chains were tested once a year. He could not say who was responsible if more than one gang of labourers was unemployed.

Examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said, he did not know what kind of chains etc. were tested but there was a room for testing. The first load that morning was the one that fell. It was turning and did not stop.

Replying to the Coroner, witness said, the stevedors supplied the chains. He did not know when the chains in question were tested. When the ring broke witness noticed that in one place where it broke, it was rusty as the two corresponding ends of the broken parts. Witness had nothing to do with the chains, etc. The Port Trust was not responsible for the condition of chains. He did not know whether those used were in use at night also.

Mr. E. N. Johnstone, Foreman stevedor for Messrs. Khursedji Mancherji and Co. said the chains etc. were issued by the stevedores store keeper. They are examined at the godown when they arrive on board and again during the operations as opportunity offers. The ship started discharging cargo two days before the day in question and the chains were examined at the godown and on board by the store-keeper and the foreman and under foreman respectively. Witness had no opportunity of examining the ring. If he had done so and if he had noticed a flaw, he would have returned it. The chains and rings had been used during the night before.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, March 27.

A meeting of the Central Labour Board of Bombay was held at Parel under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala when the representatives of the following Unions were present:—G. I. P. Workmen, B. B. and C. I. Workmen, Postmen and Packers, Telegraphmen, Saloon Keepers' Association, Bombay Port Trust Workmen and Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union. It was resolved to ask the delegates to press upon the All-India Trade Union Congress the necessity of remaining a united body and the edesirability of holding the next sessions at Bombay.

Another resolution was passed requesting Mr. C. R. Das to maintain the traditions of the All-India Trade Union Congress and not to allow any kind of split in the interests of the workers of the country.

Mr. Jhabwala could not attend the All-India Trade Union Congress due to pressing labour conditions in Bombay especially on the railways and in the mill areas.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Twenty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. was held at Gresham Buildings on Thursday the 27th March.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the Chairman, in presenting the Directors' report stated that the profits for the year ended 31st December 1923 amounted to Rs. 4,57,363-0-9 and with the amount brought forward from last year the total profits amounted to Rs. 17,00,122-14-11. The Directors, therefore recommended to declare a Dividend of Rs. 10 per share less income tax in addition to the ad interim dividend already paid.

The Directors report further stated that they are building four blocks consisting of 96 rooms and one block for Jobbers and which they expected to be completed about the end of June.

Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. L. Blunt were re-elected as Directors and the meeting with a vote of thanks to the chair terminated.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

The fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Chhotalal Premji presiding.

The Directors report and balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 31-t December 1923 stated:—

The Directors beg to recommend payment of Third Dividend to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on 24th March 1924, at the rate of Rs. per Share, free of Income Tax. The amount payable thus will be Rs. 12,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 31,969-2-10 to be carried forward to the Front and Loss Account for the year 1924.

The appointment of Mr. Lachhmandas Daga having been made under Article 85 of the Articles of Association of the Company, he holds office only upto the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company and is eligible for re-election.

Messrs. Fatechand Ruia and Jamnadas Trikumdas retire from the Board of Directors, by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala & Co., offer themselves for appointment as Auditors of the Company for the year 1924.

The report was adopted unanimously. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensi requested the directors not to charge fees in future having regard to the fact that very little work was to be done. The directors present promised to place this matter before the board of directors for their consideration. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share free of income tax was then agreed to and the retiring directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

ORIENTAL GOVT. LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Forty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Co., Ltd. was held at Oriental Buildings on Wednesday the 26th March 1924. Mr. S. E. Warden, was in the Chair. The Directors report stated that they were glad, as on previous occasions, to state that substantial progress had been made by the Company during the year under report. The funds of the Company amounted to Rs. 6,12,23,922-5-11 accumulated reserves which afford the policy holders unquestionable security.

During the year 11,250 life proposals were made to the Company and the total assurances effected amounted to Rs. 1,74,0[illegible],200 while the net premium income thereon being Rs. 16,24,769-14-0, Rs. 10,15,049-6-0 being annual premiums and Rs. 6,09,8-0-8 single premiums.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Sir Purshottamdas and was carried unanimously. The chairman said that a sum of Rs. 60,000 was paid as a gratuity to their late Manager Mr. Patterson Brown, and also a monthly pension of Rs. 800. The Chairman said that the present position of the Company was due to Mr. Brown who had given the Company the best part of his life. Sir Purshottamdas said that Mr Brown deserved every pie that was given to him.

The three retiring Directors were re-elected as also the re-appointment of the auditors was confirmed.

In view of the Jubilee of this Company—5th May 1924, 2 days' pay for every year's service was sanctioned to be paid to the Company's staff.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Fifty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. was held on Tuesday at the Company's registered office, Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. H. H. Sawyer presiding.

The Directors' report and audited balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1923 stated:

It will be seen from the accounts, that after taking into consideration the sum of Rs. 7 lacs received during the year from the Underwriters as progress payments against our claim for loss of profits and fixed charges, the accounts show a profit of Rs. 1,47,599-2-10 which sum has been carried to Profit and Loss Account to write off a portion of the outstanding loss carrying forward a debit balance of Rs. 42,973-11-1 to the next account.

The building of the new spinning block has been completed, and sufficient spindles are now erected to keep all the existing looms supplied with yarn.

Prior to the commencement of the present strike the mill was being gradually started up. This is of necessity a slow process, but it is hoped that all the machinery at present standing in the departments will be working during the current year.

The mill premises including machinery and other contents have been insured against fire for Rs. 88,98,900, and the prospective profit and fixed charges are covered for Rs. 6 lacs.

During the year under review Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas was appointed to occupy the seat of Mr. M. Thoresby, resigned; Messrs. Mahomed Hajeebhoy and Sidney Wood were also appointed as additional Directors. These appointments, you are requested to confirm.

Your Directors, during the year, have also accepted the resignation of Mr. T. Powell, as a Director of the Company.

Two of your Directors, Messrs. F. E. Wadia and Ishwardas Lukhmidas retire from the Board by rotation. They are, however, eligible in conformity with the Articles of Association, and offer themselves for re-election.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

DHARMASI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LD.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on the 26th instant at Sudama House Ballard Estate. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy presided.

The Directors' report regretted that the working of the Comoany showed a loss of

The retiring Directors after being elected the meeting dissolved.

Rs. 1,44,655-6-6, but expected that with the erection of machinery for allied products manufactured by the Company, the Company would be able to show better results during the current year. The Managing Agents, Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji and Co., had agreed to forego their remuneration in view of the Company's loss.

DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LD

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Wednesday the 26th instant with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the Chair.

The report of the Directors stated that their mill at Ambarnath started work on the 19th October and that the quality of yarn produced there was being found favourable in the market. The expenditure on the Bradford mill amounting to Rs. 32,989-6-3 spent for certain alterations with a view to restart the mill has been a net loss. The Agents have only charged as their Agency Commission Rs. 15,000 representing out of pocket expenses.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on Friday at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, Mr. P. R. Cadell presiding.

The report stated that the Association continued to maintain last year one Health Visitor, whose duties were to visit insanitary localities and chawls, to instruct people in the prevention of diseases in the city, etc. He visited 3,052 houses and sent 277 patients to the Municipal dispensaries. A special lecturer was also appointed last year, and a number of lectures were delivered in various localities. A gramophone was used to attract an audience and the expenditure was justified by the success attained. Elementary Sanitary Classes were conducted and public lectures delivered. The Municipal Corporation continued its annual donation of Rs. 1,500 towards the Association and donations of Rs. 758 were received from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. But the voluntary annual subscriptions had fallen to Rs. 490. Government which formerly gave Rs. 1,500 per year, now wanted to give a sum equivalent to the amount received from subscriptions.

The report was adopted and a new committee for the current year was appointed.

The Chairman said he had hoped to unveil the medallion of Dr. Turner, but unfortunately that could not be done, but what Dr. Turner would have liked to see was that the activities which he inaugurated in Bombay were in a flourishing condition. The last year's was a record of useful work, but he wanted that work to be more noisy so as to bring it more to the notice of the masses. It was stated that Government had threatened to reduce its contribution of Rs. 1,500, but from the accounts he could not say that any amount had been received at all for the last two years. He hoped, however, that they would write to Government for the amount and get it from them.

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

The United Provinces Liberal Conference is to be held on 18th and 20th April under the presidentship of Babu Bisheswar Nath Srivastava of Lucknow. The conference will be followed by Dr. Besant's National Convention which will be attended by a number of prominent public men, like the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Lady Tully Lutyens and others to whom the Reception Committee is issuing special invitations. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will also attend the session.

CENTENARY OF NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

To-day (Saturday) the Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij) completes the one hundredth year of its existence. For the past quarter of a century the Bank has been intimately connected, through its branches in this country, with the business world of India but its connection with the East generally dates back to the beginning of the 19th century. At that period, when the trade of Holland was in need of stimulation, King William I of that country recognised the necessity and urged the formation of a strong trading Company to foster Dutch Shipping, fisheries, agriculture and industries. Largely owing to the King's personal initiative such a company was launched, and on the 25th March 1824 there was founded the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, established by Royal Charter with a capital of £37,000,000 ($3,083,333.) Applications for shares in this concern aggregated not less than 170,000,000 (£5,833,000.) which constituted a phenomenal figure in those days. The King himself subscribed capital to the extent of £4,000,000, and moreover, personally guaranteed an annual dividend of 4½ per cent.

From the early days of the Company's existence a thriving trade was carried on with the Dutch Colonies, America, China, British-India, Persia and the Last Mediterranean ports. But it was in Java especially that the Company, as time advanced, concentrated its chief energies. With its many allied activities in the Dutch East Indies the Company has acquired large interests in Sugar and other products and holds in Holland and in those Colonies a unique position which during the war proved to the advantage both of itself and of Holland's interests.

In 1886 banking business was taken up by the Company, and the purely trading activities were terminated. This involved of course a complete change of policy, but the Netherlands Trading Society quickly developed into the foremost banking institution of Holland and the Dutch Colonies, until it now fills an important position in the international money market. In addition to the Bank's branches at Rotterdam and the Hague, it has connections in the Provinces and on the Continent of Europe and has twenty-seven branches in the East. In India the first branch was opened in Rangoon in 1899. In 1920 a branch was opened in Calcutta and this was followed by a branch in Bombay in February 1921. This branch, originally located in Hornby Road, moved recently to more extensive premises alongside the other exchange banks in Esplanade Road.

The amount of capital of the Company has undergone several changes since its formation being reduced and increased as requirements demanded during the course of the last hundred years. But since banking business was engaged in, the growth of this business necessitated an increase of the Bank's capital of £150,000,00, (£12,500,000), of which £80,000,000 (£6,666,666.) has been paid up. The Bank has to its credit the fact that on only two occasions, during its existence, in 1826 and 1828, has a loss on the year's working been shown, while the average dividend paid in the period from 1824 to the present year is 8.75 per ent. The centenary date, March 29th, finds the Netherlands Trading Society, in a strong and progressive condition.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A petition for the winding up of the Development Corporation of India, Limited, was presented in the District Court at Delhi and it is ordered to be wound up. Mr. S. B. Billimoria of Bombay is appointed the Official Liquidator. The company was incorporated in 1917 with a Nominal Capital of Rupees Two Crores and the Paid-up Capital is about 66 lakhs. It is one of the companies floated by Messrs. Boulton Bros.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Prize Distribution of the King George English School and High School for Girls, Dadar, 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

Gymkhana of W. I. A. A. Cooperage, 3 p.m.

Meeting of Parsi friends and admirers of Mr. Horniman to protest against Sir M. Hayward's speech, and defection of Indian members, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Maneckji Patel to preside.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind, with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 1.

Polling Day to fill in a vacancy in Bhuleshwar Ward in the Municipal Corporation. Voting at Cruickshank Road, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.30	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bomaby Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter 111 Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

AGUIAR.—Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Anthony J. Aguiar of Mahi, expired at 7-30 p.m. last night at her residence Byantai, Dadar. Funeral at 4-30 p.m. (Saturday).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend at the High Court to-day (Saturday) the 29th instant but are required to watch the daily papers to see when their presence is next required.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Session are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 31st instant at 11-30 o'clock. (S.T.).

VEDANTA CLASS.

The Weekly Vedanta Class will be held at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, to-morrow from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m.

THE FIRST SIR JAMSETJEE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Parsee Jashan Mandli celebrates the 74th anniversary of the death of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart at the Anjuman Atash Behram to-day (Saturday) when Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse in Gujarati at 6-15 p.m.

Subject:—"The Heritage given by the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Parsees. The Heritage given by the Ancient Persians, as expressed by the German poet Goethe in his West-Eastern Divan."

RENT ACT.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public meeting for a further extension of the Rent Act will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-law, will preside. Prof. H. R. Hamley, Prof. H. L. Kaji, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. R. B. Paymaster and Mr. K. J. Dubash will speak on the occasion.

SUNDAY KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Subha, and Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Congress Committees there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar to-morrow (Sunday) from 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, where all are welcome.

TOBACCO LICENSEES' DEPUTATION.

A deputation waited on the Municipal Commissioner on Thursday from all wholesale and retail country tobacco licensees of Bombay and requested him to postpone prosecution of the bidi licensees until the disposal of their memorial forwarded to him some time back. The Commissioner declined to promise anything of that sort. The deputation was inclined to take that course since the bidi licensees are so much exasperated that they had decided to cease business on Monday. Since as the Commissioner is going to see the Collector on Monday in this respect, the strike might be postponed though it is not certain what action might be adopted.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Congress and the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers ar requested to help the sale of tickets in connection with the Concert in aid of the Mahatma's Khaddar Fund. As the Concert is to take place on Sunday, the 30th March 1924 at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, the Volunteers are requested to be present at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (Krishna Building, Fort) to-day the 29th instant without fail, where the necessary tickets will be issued.

ROBBED IN THE MAIDAN.

Ramchandra Lalubhai (20) a carpenter, reports to the police that on Thursday at 8-30 p.m. he was walking along Esplanade Maidan when he was accosted by five men who appeared to be Mohmedans. One of them seized his hands and another began to search his pockets. When the complainant began to shout out of fright, the third pulled out an open knife and threatened to stab him. The robbers then removed Rs. 100 in cash and notes from his pocket and cleared away.

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CONGRESS COMMITTEE
CONCERT
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Gandharva Mahavidyalaya
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BY
Pandit Mahadeva Bhagavatar (Violin)
„—Anantarama Bhagavatar (Mridangam
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Reserved 5
1st class 2
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Tickets can be had at the
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and (2) at the Vidyalaya on the day of the concert. Gentlemen who want to help the spread of Khadder are requested to undertake the sale of tickets which can be had at the Congress Office.

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1924.

A WILD SUGGESTION.

We have heard of many wild suggestions with respect to the Khilafat in the last few weeks, but none so strange as that contained in a statement which, according to our U. P. correspondent, has been made by Mr. Vindhyabasniprasad. The telegram is dated March 26 and runs as follows:—

Mr. Vindhyabasniprasad of U. P. ex-Vakil of the Allahabad High Court, a staunch and old Gandhite and a member of the All-India Congress Committee makes the following statement to the Press regarding a solution of the present Khilafat situation:

"Indian Muslims being as much interested in the freedom of India as in their own solidarity all over the world should approach the Khilafat question with a view to obtaining a decision which while conforming to the requirements of Islam may not hinder the attainment of our national ideals. The Turks have rung the death-knell of Pan-Islamism by giving the Turkish State interest preference to the Khilafat cause. They betray no anxiety for the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. The Egyptians are mostly occupied with their own internal affairs. A world Muslim congress is particularly ill-fitted to come to any effective conclusion for three reasons.

(1) It will have no sanction or power to enforce its decision.

(2) It is idle to think of Sultan Abdul Majid shorn of all powers as the Khalifa any longer. An impotent Khilafat would only throw open the door of conspiracy and intrigue.

(3) No Mahommedan State can, by virtue of its political status and constitution possibly accept or maintain the Khilafat. The Egyptians have declared King Fuad as their Khalifa and have amended their prayers accordingly. King Hussein a puppet of the British Government would be clearly unacceptable. The Shia Khilafat in Persia would not be recognized by the Sunnis and the Persians themselves at present are manifesting republican tendency. Afghanistan would not jeopardize itself by accepting the Khilafat. Thus it happens that Indian Muslims, the weakest section of the Mussalman world, are left alone in the field with the uphill task of re-establishing and strengthening the Khilafat. I would beseech Muslims not to be sentimental, but to look nearer home in a practical fashion. Let them organise themselves and strengthen their cause by electing their own Khalifa, a person who would inspire faith in and command the respect of all sections of their community. Would it not be permissible to suggest Maulana Muhammad Ali's name for the Khalifa of Indian Muslims? The Maulana's burning patriotism for India, his sufferings for the cause of the Khilafat, his acknowledged views on Hindu-Muslim unity, his nationalist predelictions combined with his unique religious fervour and zeal peculiarly fit him for the position. During his term of the Khilafat we may look forward to an era of political advancement, national solidarity and prompt realization of our national ideals. I feel India will have taken a great step forward, if the Muslim brethren here undertake this momentous decision. Will Indian Muslims then get Moulana Mohammad Ali elected as their first Indian Khalifa?

It is true that Indian Muslims are "as much interested in the freedom of India as in their own solidarity all over the world;" but the question of Khilafat is one concerning their solidarity all over the world. The Khilafat is the emblem of Islamic unity, and not of Indian freedom. In no conceivable event could the settlement of the Khilafat Question upon true Islamic lines hinder the attainment of the national ideals of Indians; but it is absolutely impossible, from the very nature of Khilafat, that the question could be settled upon lines of Indian nationalism. There are religious rules with regard to the Khalifa's status, first among which are his acceptance by the Muslim world and his possession of a state of sovereign independence. In India under existing conditions or under conditions imaginable in the near future, there is no one who possesses the first qualification required of every candidate for the Khilafat. Even His Exalted Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad, with all his wealth and power, even Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, with all her fine work for Islamic progress, is ineligible. The writer of the statement has evidently swallowed some of the propaganda of the enemies of Islamic progress and of Indian Nationalism. "Pan-Islamism" is a word invented by those enemies in their endeavour to traduce the will and effort of the Muslims the world over for revival and reform. That will and effort were never more enthusiastic and sincere than now, as is proved by the fact that the proposal for a general Congress of the Muslims has been welcomed in all lands. The necessity is seen, and it is welcomed as an opportunity, the greatest given by the grace of God to Muslims for the last five centuries. The Turks have not rung the death-knell of Pan-Islamism (which merely means Islamic Brotherhood) "by giving the Turkish State interest preference to the Khilafat Cause" and even if they had, it seems the strangest of all remedies to recommend that Indian Muslims, who are faithful to Islamic brotherhood, should straightway go and do the same and worse.

The reasons which the writer of the statement has given, why, in his opinion, a world Muslim Congress is particularly ill-fitted to come to any effective conclusion seem to us to apply still more forcibly to his idea of Indian Nationalists setting up their own Khalifa. "It will have no sanction or power to enforce its decision." Still less will they. "It is idle to think of Abdul Majid shorn of all powers as the Khalifa any longer." He has at least the first essential qualification for the Khilafat: that he is not the subject of a non-Islamic Power. "No Mahommedan State can by virtue of its political status and Constitution possibly accept or maintain the Khilafat." On the contrary, any Mahommedan State, supported by the homage of the Muslims of the world, can support and maintain the Khilafat. But it is utterly beyond the competency of a subject people to do so. A "Shia Khilafat" is a contradiction in terms. There are religious rules which govern the whole question—rules which go far back into the mind of Asia. It is not a question to be decided by a democratic vote; it is not a subject for public canvassing and electioneering; it is not a matter of popularity or the reverse. It is a question to be decided by mature deliberation of the wisest heads, a subject for prayer, a matter of choosing the right path however hard it may be. A Khalifa of the Muslims is not chosen for his popularity or the reverse. We may not choose a man because we love him personally, and we may choose a man, although we hate him personally. We want the man best qualified by power and conduct and position to further and protect the interests of all the Muslims in the world, not as against the interests of other peoples, but in fair rivalry with them. It was only the combination of the Christian nations in a league to extirpate Islam that gave the Muslim brotherhood a warlike character, in self-defence. Pan-Christianism, that most real danger to Islam, begat the corresponding "danger" of Pan-Islamism. The Khilafat is the flag of universal brotherhood, which ought to be kept flying high above all nationalism, or the latter will develop into imperialism to the sorrow and the hurt of poor humanity.

DR. KITCHLEW'S TESTIMONY.

Fresh testimony of an unimpeachable character to the entirely peaceful behaviour of the first Akali Jatha till the last moment of its dispersal under the hail of the Nabha State soldiery, is furnished by the statement of Dr. Kitchlew, which we published yesterday. The Indian public must be convinced by now of the utter baselessness of the charge against the Akalis that they were armed and had made use of the weapons either in an offensive or defensive capacity. The very fact that the authorities are opposed to an open and independent enquiry into the affair affords strong grounds for suspecting that they dare not face the results of such an enquiry. It is not merely with regard to the question of firing on an unarmed crowd, that the revelations made in Dr. Kitchlew's statement deserve serious notice, but also in respect of the treatment of the dead and the prisoners after the firing. The dead would appear to have been treated in a manner which must shock every Indian and every Englishman whose feelings are not deadened by the callous atmosphere of Anglo-India. The matter calls for urgent investigation. If there is any truth in Dr. Kitchlew's allegations, those responsible for the barbarity, should be severely punished by the Government of India, for the State is now being administered by the Government of India and they are responsible for the conduct of their agents. The treatment of the prisoners appears to be hardly more satisfactory than the treatment of the dead. If the necessity for an independent enquiry into the whole incident was great before, it is infinitely greater after the shocking revelations made by Dr. Kitchlew. The Government of India are gravely endangering their own reputation by shirking an open enquiry into the tragic happenings at Jaito.

A CRUEL SHAME.

In view of the frequent denial by the Bombay mill-owners of the charge of ever victimising any of their employees on account of their activity in championing the grievances (real or imagined) of mill-workers as a whole, one might have expected them to be extremely careful to avoid the imputation of such victimisation in their treatment of the leaders in the present strike. Their treatment of Mr. Bhatwadekar, President of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, shows that anybody who expected any delicacy from them did not know their nature, and lends a strong colour of probability to the charge so often brought against them in the past. We cannot but regard it as disgracefully vindictive on the part of men who make a claim to a superior intelligence and who certainly enjoy much greater wealth, to penalise so meanly a working-man leader, one of those whose conduct of the present strike has been so often praised even by the authorities. It is difficult to see how Government can act in the matter, for the mill-owners of Bombay are masters in their industry as no men ought to be allowed to be in any industry; but the public of Bombay, we hope, will not allow so great a shame to pass unnoticed.

Notes of the Day.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

The public of this Presidency will not be satisfied with the half-hearted concessions made by Government in the case of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. The recommendation made both in the Assembly and the local Council was for the immediate release of the Maulana. The "concessions" just announced do not amount to much and so far as the Maulana is concerned they will make no difference at all to him. He has consistently refused to do any work in the jail under pressure and he is innured to hardship. Hence the commutation of his second sentence to simple imprisonment will hardly bring an improvement in his present lot. His being placed in the "special" division will also make little difference to him. As to the remission of the remaining portion of the earlier sentence, that too is a matter of less than two months, since the original term was bound to expire in May. It is the imprisonment itself of the Maulana any longer that is objected to by the public more than his treatment in jail. When it is the unanimous wish of the Maulana's countrymen that he should be released forthwith, is it proper on the part of Government to adopt a haggling attitude? The refusal to restore the Maulana to freedom, even after the strong recommendations of the Assembly and the Council, can only be construed by the public as a deliberate defiance of popular will by the Government of Bombay.

The President's Office.

The reply of the Editor of "Swarajya" to the letter from the Secretary to the Legislative Council, Madras, demanding an apology for the remarks made by our contemporary in January last reflecting on the conduct of the President of the Council, is the only one, consistent with truth and the dignity and rights of the profession, the journal could make. The "Swarajya's" remarks related to the action of the President of the Council in taking time to consider the admissibility of a notice for a vote of censure on the Minister for Self-Government for his whip in connection with the "No-confidence" motion. The "Swarajya" had written, among other things: "We can imagine why he (the President) wanted time. Probably it was not an auspicious day in the calendar. Probably as a Government official, raised by the Governor's nomination to a post which he is entitled to hold only for few months, he did not dare give a decision off-hand. He wanted time to consider. When the consideration took place, and how the decision which could not, from any point of view but that of official authority, hold water for one second, was come to, we do not know. It would almost seem that the President's office has become a wing of the Secretariat." Again, in another leading article, under the heading "Progress of Interpellations" our contemporary had observed as follows: "In what way now is the Council office different from a part of the Secretariat?" It has been made out that these remarks impugn the impartiality of the Chair. The journal's answer to the charge is that under the present constitution of the Council and the particular relations which the present President of the Council is maintaining with the local Government, the President cannot discharge the responsibilities of his office in the impartial manner expected of him. To begin with, the President is not an elected person, but a nominee of the Governor. Secondly, he has been called upon by the Governor to be the compiler of a Year Book for an additional honorarium of Rs. 2,000, while he draws already Rs. 3,000 as his salary as a whole-time President. In connection with his literary duties he has been given a Government establishment at a cost of Rs. 270 a month, which is a part of the Secretariat itself. Caesar's wife, if she wants to be above suspicion, should not contract such dubious relations with friends. Could the Governor find no other person than the President of the Council to undertake the task of the official chronicler?

Waiting for Official Guidance.

But, even more convincing proof of the dependence of the President on official guidance is furnished by the President himself. According to our contemporary, recently when an objection was taken by one of the members of the Council against the President's admitting the question whether Mr. C. R. Reddy applied to the Minister for Local Self-Government for nomination to a membership of a District Board, the President himself admitted that before admitting that question he had referred the matter to the Governor for his decision and that he had admitted it only under the authority of the Governor. He further added that he had power under the rules to refer such matters to the Governor for his decision, and that His Excellency's decision was final. In the face of these admissions, was not the journal justified in observing that the President "did not dare give a decision off-hand", that he "wanted time to consider" and that "it would almost seem that the President's office has become a wing of the Secretariat?" Instead of castigating the journal, the Government would do well to set the house of the President in order and to free him from the entanglements of Secretariat duties. Those who live in glass houses should not indulge in the pastime of throwing stones at neighbours.

"A Sensible Council."

The U. P. Legislative Council was patted on the back the other day by the spokesman of the Government for its "sober political spirit" as shown in the non-rejection of many of the financial demands made by the Ministers, and the "Times of India", taking up the cue, proceeds to enlighten the world on the causes that have contributed to create such an atmosphere in the Council. The rift in Hindu-Muslim unity in the province is prominently mentioned by our contemporary as a contributory cause. But, there is no Hindu-Muslim problem in this Presidency and yet the position of the Swarajists in the local Council is less happy than that of their confreres in the U. P. Council. How does our contemporary explain such a fact? The so-called sober spirit in the U. P. Council is the result purely of the dominance of the landlord element in it. Hindu-Muslim differences have very little to do with the present composition of the Council and the prevailing spirit. We are afraid that very soon both the Government and the "Times" will discover that they had hallooed before they were out of the wood. The other day the taluqdars combined with the Swarajists to throw out the whole of the Land Revenue and Settlement demand amounting to six and a half lakhs. Up to Wednesday last the Council had succeeded in rejecting official demands exceeding 20 lakhs. On Thursday the Council, by refusing permission to extend the life of the Court Fees and Motor Vehicles Tax Acts, deprived the Government of an additional twenty lakhs or so of revenue. The Entertainments Tax was to have come up for discussion the same day, but for some mysterious reasons Government did not bring up the measure in the Council. Did they fear that the Council in its present mood would raise the tax on betting at races, which stands at present at 5 per cent. of the collections, to a much larger percentage? If there is one "entertainment" which deserves to be taxed adequately it is betting. But officials would appear to possess always a soft corner in their hearts for this type of "entertainment", while they would gladly tax cinemas and play-houses to any extent.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMAJI.

GOVT. AND AKALI JATHA.

NEW OFFENSIVE IN CONTEMPLATION.

SIKHS DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE END.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, March 28.

From hints in semi-official Press and from the replies given by Prof. Richards in the House of Commons it seems clear that a new offensive against the Akalis is in course of preparation. Information from Delhi also says that the attitude of authorities has stiffened. Whatever the nature of the blow contemplated will be it is not possible to say, but from Prof. Richards' reply it looks as if Government would prohibit starting of Jatha and arrest who are already on the march in British Territory. It is rumoured that other and more drastic action is contemplated. The Sikhs are determined to carry on the struggle to the bitter end and the moral is excellent and whatever the Government may do, it will not be able to provoke the Sikhs to depart from non-violence.

FOURTH JATHA.

IMPRESSIVE DEPARTURE CEREMONY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ANANDPUR, March 27.

As previously announced the fourth Shahidi Jatha of 500 strong left this place for Jaito this morning. As on the previous occasions the departure scenes attending this Jatha were very similar except that, it being the centre of the Sikh population, the number of spectators was very large. The Jatha received the usual sermon from the Takht Keshgarh Sahib which is equally sacred to the Sikhs like the Akal Takht. Before the Jatha departed the *Amrit* or Sikh baptism was administered to many Sikhs. This Jatha will traverse the whole of the Doaba on foot and is due to reach Jaito on April 18th.

ACCIDENT TO S. S. "TIDEWAY."

LONDON, March 27.

Marseilles.—The steamer "Tideway" from Pondicherry arrived here with damaged engines, having run aground in the Suez Canal for two hours in its attempt to avoid a collision with another vessel. No assistance was rendered to the "Tideway."—Reuter.

MUNICH TRIAL CONCLUDES.

LONDON, March 27.

Munich.—Five weeks' trial of General Ludendorff and Hitler has concluded. Verdict will be given on April 1st. The accused were accorded ovation and presented with flowers by the public as they left the Court.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Electricians at Wembley will resume work to-night at eight. Non-Unionists have cleared out from the Exhibition.—Reuter.

The case in which Lord Headley, a Mahomedan peer, petitioned for a decree of judicial separation from his second wife, formerly Mrs. Baynton, a rich Australian widow, in December last has now been settled. The parties have agreed on a deed of separation. Headley withdrew allegations including that of desertion.—Reuter.

Presiding at the prize-giving ceremony of the Lahore Government College on Friday, His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan expressed his great pleasure at the important research work done by the College and its professors in various branches of knowledge especially into the administration of the Sikh Government and the early days of the British power.—(A. P.)

(Continued from column 2.)

Poincare will retain only five ex-Ministers, three Under-Secretaries and reduce the number of Ministers and Under-Secretaries. He will himself continue in the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE TO RE-FORM MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 27.

M. Poincare is to form a Ministry again.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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HONEST DIFFERENCES: A HEALTHY SIGN

TRAM & BUS STRIKE.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FORMULATES PROPOSALS.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, March 27.

Amid Labour cries of "Oh" and Opposition cheers, Viscount Curzon asked in the House of Commons, to-day, whether the Emergency Committee of Ministers, whose establishment Mr. MacDonald had foreshadowed yesterday, had made any proposals to mitigate the hardships resulting from the tram and bus strike in London and what Government proposed to do to protect the public if the strike extended, as it threatened, to other essential services, and whether Government would fully protect those who were prepared to maintain these services.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Committee had formulated proposals. He hoped that in the public interest the question would be postponed as he had arranged to see all the interests concerned to-night to negotiate certain offer.—Reuter.

COPING WITH THE SITUATION.

PREMIER ON GOVT. MEASURES.

LONDON, March 27.

Mr. MacDonald, in the House of Commons, to-night announced that after resumption of negotiations in the traffic dispute, to-night, the Conference adjourned till to-morrow. He found that both sides were very desirous of effecting a settlement. The Premier bewailed the fact that since the beginning of the year the whole series of industrial disputes maturing for months, even years, had come to a head. Government would do their best to meet public convenience while the dispute lasted, and in the event of its spreading, their first step would be to issue a proclamation of a state of emergency. Every hospital would be provided with facilities for bringing and taking away patients. Larger public services must be maintained, and Government must protect those engaged in legal occupations. He emphasised that Government would not act merely as a strike-breaking organisation.

THE RULE OF PRACTICAL CONVENIENCE.

After referring to various outside suggestions to cope with the strike, including the flooding of streets with soldiers and the commandeering of tramway and bus employers' property and material. Mr. MacDonald declared that the only rule Government would adopt was the rule of practical convenience. It was quiet and calm action that told in the end, and Government would do nothing to broaden or deepen the existing divisions.

Mr. Baldwin entirely approved of Government's foresight in making a proclamation. He hoped that, later on, Government and the House would consider what was possibly the most serious question the country had to face, namely, how to get some kind of even temporary peace in the industry that would give the country a chance of recovering.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the suggestion as regards commandeering if there was not sufficient voluntary assistance. The Premier need not imagine that this was an extreme proposal from which any section of the House would shrink, if it was necessary.—Reuter.

PROCLAMATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY.

LONDON, March 28.

No time has yet been fixed for issuing a proclamation of a state of emergency, but it is not likely to be issued before the evening of 28th March as the Home Secretary will probably have to travel to Lord Derby's residence at Knowsley where the King has gone to see the Grand National, to get his Majesty's signature.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON PREMIER.

LONDON, March 27.

A deputation of the London Electrical Trades' Union waited upon Mr. MacDonald and a number of Cabinet Ministers to-day, in connection with the Tram and Bus strike. It is understood that besides the threatened sympathetic stoppage of underground railways at midnight on Friday, the Society of Locomotive Engineers contemplates calling out its members working suburban electric lines. The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen is meeting to-day to consider the position of its members employed on underground lines.—Reuter.

OVERHAULING THE CABINET.

APPOINTMENT OF FRENCH MINISTERS

LONDON, March 28.

Paris.—An authorative report says M.

(Continued in column 1.)

FAITH IN CONGRESS WORKERS.

MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION IN S. AFRICA.

NO FEAR OF HURTING INDIA'S CAUSE.

OLD INCIDENT OF LYNCHING RECALLED.

MAHATMAJI ON BORSAD SATYAGRAH.

"In my opinion it is a healthy sign when people refuse to surrender their opinions for the sake of achieving a superficial unity." In these words Mahatma Gandhi enunciated a sound political principle while summing up his impressions of the Congress proceedings carried on in his absence to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who called on him per previous appointment at Juhu on Thursday evening.

In the vicinity of Bombay no more quiet and cool place could have been recommended to Mahatmaji for putting "tons of strength" in his shattered frame which underwent a serious surgical operation than the little fishermen's village of Juhu at a distance of about two miles from Vile Parle Station on B. B. & C. I. Railway. Since Mahatmaji made his abode in Juhu it has become a veritable place of political pilgrimage, so continuous is the stream of visitors who undertake this little journey for merely the *darshan* of Gandhiji. The noise of motor cars horns, the rattling of old pattern tongas now obsolete in the city and the throng of pilgrims hardly seem to have affected the placid current of the life of the residents of Juhu who ply on their trade unperturbed by the presence either of Mahatmaji or his numerous visitors. Mr. Narottam Morarji's bungalow in which Mahatmaji resides is pleasantly situated facing the sea amidst a grove of palm trees.

EVIDENT SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

When our representative was led into his presence by Mahatmaji's Secretary, Mr. Kristodas nothing struck him more than the rapid improvement Mahatmaji is making in health. There are still evident signs of weakness though the bright eyes and lustrous face give little indication of the recent crisis. He was sitting in an easy chair with a copy of the New Testament lying on a small table in front of him and a mass of newspaper cuttings and letters in a basket on another, when our representative approached him with a question about his health. He said he was satisfied with the progress and though he needed much rest he had resumed his practice of getting up at four o'clock in the morning. To a further question he replied that he had already begun the indispensable work of spinning. As for the books he had written in the jail he gave our representative to understand that the History of Satyagrah in South Africa would be soon published by the Navjivan Publishing House while the text books for children were made over to the Gujarat Vidyapith authorities for publication.

MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION IN S. AFRICA.

Pointing out the "Times of India's" leaderette on Mrs. Naidu entitled "Mrs. Naidu's Poetics" our representative asked Mahatmaji what he thought of Mrs. Naidu's Mission.

"I am sorry to see the "Times of India's leaderette," remarked Mahatmaji and went on to say "All the charges levelled against Mrs. Naidu in the leaderette are really answered in the special cable to the "Times of India" published in the same issue. All cable messages being a summary of speeches or writings have to be taken with the greatest caution." Illustrating this from his own life, as rich in varied experiences as in suffering, he said, "I was myself lynched in Durban because Reuter had cabled in 1896 a summary in a few sentences of a pamphlet I wrote in India describing the position of Indian in Natal." Lest any injustice be done to the news agency, he continued, "It was not a conscious misrepresentation nevertheless the intensive condensation of a 30 pages octavo size pamphlet gave a very inaccurate account of what I had written. The Europeans of Natal, when they understood what I had already stated in India, repented of the wrong they had done me." Referring to the "message from Mr. Gandhi" facetiously alluded to by the "Times," Mahatmaji observed, "My message to Mrs. Naidu was published in the "Times" and other newspapers." "I am inclined to believe," he proceeded, "that Mrs. Naidu has undoubtedly made a forcible but in no sense irritating speech. She is too shrewd not to understand the gravity of the situation in South Africa. The special cable to the "Times" would almost go to show that if anything she is too conciliatory. For instance she is said to have admitted that there is some economic menace owing to low standard of certain classes of Indians. It can be proved that their mode of life is no worse than that of the retail traders of the same standing. I am not giving my own testimony but that of Europeans. Nor can it be a grievance against Indians that they sent money to India. It can be proved from statistics that Europeans sent out of South Africa ever so much more than Indians. I should not be at all surprised if the full statement made by Mrs. Naidu to the "Times" correspondent has clauses qualifying the statements. Any way according to the "Times'" view of things if she has erred she has erred on the right side." And he concluded, "I have no fear whatsoever of her presence in South Africa doing any harm to India by her ungraded language."

"IMMORTALIZED."

The interview which was gradually drifting to grave political problems was at this stage enlivened by the appearance of Mr. Andrews in Khadi shirt and dhoti with a copy of latest London "Punch" in his hand. "You are now immortalided, Mahatmaji if you are not already so" humorously remarked Mr. Andrews with a broad smile. "Here is Charivaria in "Punch" about you," said he handing over the number of Punch to Mahatmaji.

"I am indeed immortalized," replied Mahatmaji, as he briskly noted the contents, "all the more so for the reason that the reference to me occurs on the very first page and just after the picture of Pussy." And then followed a loud burst of laughter ringing in the gallery attracting the attention of two patents resting at a small distance.

NON-PAYMENT OF POLL-TAX

Asked as to what he thought of the non-payment of the Poll-tax organised by the Kenya Indians Mahatmaji replied that as the Poll Tax affected only 4000 Indians its non-payment is not calculated to develop into a sharp struggle. It is, however, bound to result in securing discipline and order amongst the Indians though it did not involve intense suffering. Europeans must feel, he added, that Indians are determined and would no longer submit to injustice. Pointing to Mr. Sastri's attitude he said that Indians here must continue to give their moral support even as Indians in Kenya must persevere in the struggle.

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS OF PAST TWO YEARS.

Further asked as to what he thought of the Congress proceedings of the past two years, Mahatmaji frankly confessed that he had not been able to study the Congress proceedings of the past two years. "Current events", he expressed, "so much occupy such time as my feeble health allows me to spare." "But even if I had leisure to study the Congress literature during the past two years," he proceeded, "I should hesitate to judge or criticise the action of my co-workers. It is so easy to be wise after the event. But it is not equally easy to come to a just decision." "But I have faith enough" remarked the Mahatma, "in the probity, singlemindedness and devotion of the principal Congress workers whether they were for entering the Councils or against. It was an honest difference of opinion." And he concluded, "Such honest differences will remain so long as we are what we are. In my opinion it is a healthy sign when people

(Continued on next page.)

SINGAPORE BASE

"ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL" FOR AUSTRALIA.

MR. BRUCE'S VIEWS.

LONDON, March 27.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. Bruce reviewed the work of Imperial Conference emphasised Australia's determination to have a voice in the framing of the Empire's foreign policy while remaining within the Empire. He considered it incomprehensible that some members should regard the Singapore Base as unnecessary. He himself was convinced that the abandonment of the base would seriously prejudice peace, and its construction would strengthen the League of Nations. He was confident that the House of Commons would ultimately give its decision based on the needs of the whole Empire. Government, however, did not intend to take the alternative action towards the provision of the naval base although if the Imperial Government's views were not modified it would be necessary for the Australian Government to consider the action to provide what it believed to be absolutely vital and essential. "If we cannot look to Britain, we must look to ourselves."—Reuter.

ISMET'S ASSERTIVENESS.

ATTACK ON PEOPLE'S PARTY COMMITTEE

LONDON, March 28.

Constantinople.—At a meeting of the People's Party to-day Ismet Pasha violently attacked the Party Committee which he declared was acting inconsistently and was animated by personal hostility to himself. He alluded to the Chester concession by which, he asserted, certain members of the Government were duped by two adventurers and nearly plunged Turkey into a fresh war.

Ismet's vigorous defence has rallied many waverers to his support.—Reuter.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN TURKISH CABINET.

LONDON, March 27.

The People's Party upon which Government depends for its majority, has passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

TURKISH NATIONAL DEFENCE BUDGET

LONDON, March 28.

Constantinople.—The Assembly voted today for the national defence budget twenty-seven million pounds (Turkish).

"ACCEPT ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY."

FAISUL'S SPEECH IN IRAQ ASSEMBLY

BAGDAD, March 28.

King Faisul to-day opened the Iraq Constituent Assembly amid many signs of public rejoicing. Abdul Muslim Bey was elected its President by a large majority.

Faisul in the course of an eloquent speech from the throne advised the Assembly to accept the Anglo-Iraq treaty because Iraq needed help from the British Government. "Take charge of the nation's rights and with God's help guide her path. That will bring back her ancient glories and lead her to a worthy place among the great civilsed nations" said His Majesty.—Reuter.

LT. MACLAREN STARTS FOR ROME.

LONDON, March 27.

Lyons.—Lt. Maclaren has started for Rome.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 28.

Civitavechhia.—Lt. MacLearn has arrived here and he will resume his flight to Rome to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 28.

Rome.—Maclaren arrived here to-day.

Maclaren's landing at Centocelle Aerodrome was welcomed by representatives of the Italian Air Force. The aviators will start for Brindisi to-morrow.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP SERVICE TO INDIA.

LONDON, March 28.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, replying to Commander Kenworthy who asked, in view of the inevitable delay in the commencement of an airship service to India, what steps were being taken to accelerate the mail service over the whole or part of the route by aeroplanes, Mr. Leach stated that the establishment of a havier-than-air service to India, although desirable, would be a costly undertaking which at present could not be justified, especially in view of possible airship developments.

SITUATION IN EUROPE

FRANCE, GERMANY & REPARATIONS.

MR. MACDONALD ON BRITAIN'S AIM.

LONDON, March 27.

Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, to-day, asked for information regarding the situation in Europe, especially regarding the report that French organisations were energetically perfecting the system of local agreements which would convert the occupied territories into special reparations preserve by methods which would practically ruin the industries concerned, seriously impair Germany's power to stabilise her finance and lead to the administration of the Saar exercising arbitrary powers unknown to democratic countries.

NO CONFLICT WITH PEACE TREATY.

Mr. MacDonald, replying, said that the British Government, after investigation, had concluded that the agreements hitherto concluded between Franco-Belgian industrial organisations in the Ruhr and Rhineland on the one hand and German industrialists on the other, did not conflict with the Peace Treaty or the reparations settlement. There had indeed been attempts to make these agreements an occasion for the re-distribution of reparations settlements on which matter Government had hitherto successfully protested and would continue to protest. The British Government had insisted that the Commissions and Committees established by the Treaty of Versailles should strictly confine themselves to their constitutional functions, including, particularly, those of the administrations of the Saar and the Palatinate.

QUESTION OF SECURITY.

Mr. MacDonald, continuing, said that difficulties in the Palatinate were especially great on account of "Separatist movements supported not merely from inside." (Liberal cheers.) Passing on to the question of security, Mr. MacDonald emphasised his conviction that France would never get security by special Pacts. The British Government aimed at securing a moral guarantee from a body like the League of Nations, but certain things must first be done. The question of reparations must be settled. The problem of security, in the event of a full agreement on reparations, presented very slight difficulties, but they would be very grave if the agreement on reparations was merely one between the Allies and a sulky Germany.—Reuter.

Continuing, Mr. MacDonald said that the Allies must make up their minds that Germany was bound to enter the League of Nations. (Ministerial cheers.) (This message here has been mutilated in transmission.)

Concluding, Mr. MacDonald declared that he was very anxious to have the question of Jubaland and Dodecanese settled in order to remove the cause of Anglo-Italian irritation.

"VAGUENESS OF PREMIER'S STATEMENT."

Mr. Lloyd George complained against the vagueness of Mr. MacDonald's statement and drew attention to M. Poincare's declaration that French troops would remain in the Rhineland until reparations were discharged. He declared that if experts recommended a reduction of assessment, abatement should be made all-round and concluded by saying that no people on earth gave way less for sentiment than the French.

Mr. Ponsonby, referring to the proposal to call an International Disarmament Conference, said that Government had such a Conference in view, but it had not yet been decided whether the Conference should be called by one or two Powers or by the League of Nations.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, March 27.

Replying to Mr. Asquith's question about the French agreements with German companies, Mr. MacDonald said that he could add nothing more to the answer which he had given to that question a few days ago. Up to now, Government had not come to the conclusion that these agreements either in their terms or in their operation were contrary to the Treaty of Versailles on the Reparations agreements or any provision of that character. "We have met with certain attempts which would seem to indicate that these agreements with German companies might be made the occasion of the redistribution of Reparations interest. If they were so, Government would at once protest."

Dealing with the question of the non-removal of the French military forces in favour of the Saar Gendarmerie, the Premier said that owing to the state of the Saar finances it was impossible to appoint more than two hundred Gendarmerie.

JUBALAND QUESTION.

The Premier made important references to Italy in connection with the Jubaland question. He said that he was exceedingly anxious to get this cause of irritation between Italy and ourselves removed. "No man values the friendship of Italy more than I do, and if I could get that long drawn-out controversy between the two countries ended, I should be a very happy man. I hope that before I deal again in this course with the foreign situations, I shall be able to say that the grievances and the outstanding difficulties between Italy and ourselves have been completely removed and that the old historic relationship between the two countries have been restored.—B. O. W.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIKS ON TRIAL.

CASE AGAINST ONE ACCUSED WITHDRAWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 28.

In the Court of the Joint Magistrate the Bolshevik conspiracy case concluded to-day. Mr. More, persona assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police C. I. D., Madras, examined, proved having obtained certain original letters already filed. He also produced a new original letter which he intercepted on Monday last.

ROY'S LETTER.

It was dated Marseilles, February 1st 1924 and addressed "My Dear Dr." The following are some passages from the letter which is believed to be in Roy's handwriting: "Your telegram reached us late as there was already delay in sending money. Now I intend to cable you the whole sum at once. Your letter made me think that that procedure would make your position worse. I decided to send you gradually. Another similar amount goes by this mail in cash to one of the Sharma's new addresses. Now as to the work. I am sure you will set about it according to our plan as soon as you are in a position. Singaravelu has been nominated a candidate for the Presidentship of the next Labour Union Congress. It seems there is a tendency to pusa Chamanlal out. We must avail ourselves of the situation. The nomination of Singaravelu gives us a hange. Every one should undertake to on our present work as the condition further relations does not prove to be good as we expected and importation of goods cannot be done freely. Then ter arrangements should be made. There two ways to organise illegal printing India and to organise printing in large ports—in Bombay, Colombo, Madras or Calcutta. One man should be posted on each port, to establish an illegal line of connection with here. He must take up the matter of illegal press seriously since it will not be possible to send much literature from outside. A press can be started on a business basis and our own printing done secretly by our own men. There are two Congresswallahs around your place. They can be used because they made suggestions of this kind. Much can be done by bribe. Sharma knows why. The role of political refugee may be best if it can be arranged by bribe at present and by political pressure later on."

Colonel Kaye put in two letters purported to have been written by Muzaffar Ahmad in jail in Bengal.

Mr. Ross Alston said that this closed his evidence.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Shamsuddin writes that he has four men including himself ready to come. The volunteer movement headed by Hardiker and Jawaharlal is heading towards Sinn Feinism (Irish republican army). it is a hopeful sign. We should encourage and try to get in contract. Sampurnanand can be used to approach Jawaharlal. Then Kichlew we must get hold of. I am referring everybody to Pondicherry. No direct dealing will be permitted henceforth. This will help you to get in good relations with all the best elements. Try to induce intending delegates to come illegally. Let them go to some port and find a chance.

MR. DAS'S REPLY.

Replying to the summons to produce the original of the letter, a copy of which was put in last week, Mr. C. R. Das wrote on the summons that he had not got the letter in question, nor had he any recollection of ever having received any such letter. If it was delivered to him it must have been destroyed by his secretary or clerk under general instructions given by him.

The letter to Mr. Das, photograph copy of which was produced in the Court was headed "Not masses for revolution but revolution for masses and was signed, M. N. Roy" (a slightly different version of this letter was printed and sent out to India under the title "Open Letter").

MR. GHULAM HUSSAIN DISCHARGED.

Mr. Ross Alston stated that he had been instructed by the Government of India to withdraw the charge against Ghulam Hussain and to ask that the warrant issued against him might be cancelled. Mr. Ross Alston said that he would add nothing more as he did not wish to say anything that might appear to prejudice the case.

The Court allowed the withdrawal and discharged Ghulam Hussain.

DAS GUPTA'S STATEMENT.

Examined by the Magistrate the accused Nalini Das Gupta said that he had never heard before his arrest of the People's Party or Association of Workers and Peasants. He belonged to no such party. He did not know M. N. Roy in Berlin or other accused before his arrest either personally or through correspondence. He had never associated himself with the movement organised by Roy. He knew K. B. Roy of the New Insurance Company of Bombay but he had never received letters through him. On a Bengali letter being shown to the accused, Das Gupta said it was not meant for him. Further questioned Das Gupta said he had been to England and on the Continent and returned to India in 1922. Besides living in England he had lived in Germany but had never there met any one known as M. N. Roy. He had a passport when he came to India. He must have subsequently destroyed it. He had not been in the habit of receiving "Advance Guard," "Van Guard" or international press correspondence. Shown another letter the accused said it was not addressed to him and he could not say for whom it was meant. He had heard views expressed in the documents shown in the Court but he did not share those views and had never tried to bring about a revolution to deprive His Majesty of the Sovereignty of India by stirring up peasants and labourers. He had never held such view He had no further statement to make.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FURTHER POLICE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 25.

In the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case to-day Khushal Chand Chopra, Sub-Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Lahore, deposed that he had intercepted and forwarded to Government certain letters contained in the exhibits.

Mr. K. B. Roy, Official Translator of Bengali to Bengal Government, was the next witness examined. He admitted that certain exhibits were translations made by him from the original intercepted letters written in Bengali.

MR. DANGE'S OBJECTIONS.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Dange objected to private consultation between the complainants and their witnesses in the Court.

Lieutenant Colonel Kaye, Director of Intelligence, was again called to the witness-box. He put in a number of documents as exhibits, some of which were originals, copies of which had been previously put in as exhibits, and which came into his hands after the arrest of some of the accused. Among the documents put in was a copy of the "Hindu," dated December 12th 1922, which contained an article by Mr. Singaravelu who explained the policy which he advocated the Indian National Congress to follow, and how it should deal with labour matters, and how it should be reconstituted. With this was also put in a copy of the "Advance Guard," which contained a summary of Singaravelu's article that appeared in the "Hindu." The witness then put in three copies of the "International Press Correspondence" (which is the official propagandist organ of the Communist International) dated 10th November 1923, 14th December 1923 and 30th December 1923.

INDIAN DELEGATE AT INTERNATIONAL.

These copies recorded the holding of a large session of International Congress in which one delegate out of the four invited from India, was present. In the Executive Committee also India had one vote, and Mr. Roy's name was shown as representing the Orient in the Executive Committee. These copies also recorded the presence of Mr. Roy at the meeting of the International at the end of 1922.

MORE "BOLSHEVIKS" IN INDIA.

Questioned, Col. Kaye said that the intercepted correspondence showed that 30 other persons in India besides the eight accused named in the complaint appeared to have directly associated themselves with the conspiracy by writing to and having received letters from the accused. There were also indications that at least 25 other persons in India were indirectly connected with the conspiracy. Mr. Dange wanted a copy of Mr. Singaravelu's article in the "Hindu" and the Court promised to have it prepared for him. This closed the proceedings for the day.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 26.

In Bolshevik Conspiracy case to-day an application for issue of processes for examining two witnesses in Madras, to prove the handwriting of Singaravelu, was put in. The accused did not object and the Magistrate ordered the issue of summons.

The Court then adjourned as no witnesses from Bombay, Calcutta or Madras had come over.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and party left Rangoon on Thursday afternoon for Singapore en route for China. He was given reception on Wednesday by local Chinese and Bengalee communities.—(A. P.)

Sir Malcolm Hailey accompanied by Lady Hailey left to-day for Bombay *en route* to London. A large number of officials and others saw him off at the station.

Mr. J. A. Jones, C.I.E., Editor, the "Statesman", left Calcutta for England Thursday evening on retirement.

The Hon. Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister, gave a farewell entertainment to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon at Hyde Park, the residence of the Rajah. A large number of officials and non-officials, both European and Indian, attended the function.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Delhi on Friday morning for a brief tour in the Central Provinces.

The Countess of Reading left Delhi on Friday night for Dehra Dun.

Their Excellencies will arrive in Simla about 17th April.

His Excellency inspected the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on Friday morning.

His Excellency inspected part of the works of the Improvement Trust on Friday afternoon.

His Excellency was the guest of Lt.-Colonel A.A.W. Spencer and Officers of the 2nd Bn. the West Yorkshire Regiment (P.W.O. on Friday evening.

POLL TAX IN KENYA

AN INTERESTING CASE

A colonist writes from Mombasa under date March 12th:—Mr. D. B. Desai Hon. Secretary, Indian Association, Mombasa and Secretary, Reception Committee, 5th Sessions East Africa Indian National Congress was called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay the Non-Native Poll Tax due for 1924. He put in a memorandum to the effect that the question of the legality and of the continuance of the Non-Native Pall Tax Ordinance, 1912, should be referred to H. M.'s Supreme Court of Kenya, Mombasa, for its final decision and further stated therein his reasons as to why he himself in particular and the Indian Community, in general, should not be ordered to do so.

As it would appear from the memorandum and the judgment the Magistrate has overruled the legal objections and at the same time has pronounced judgment from which none can find out whether the Crown, i.e. plaintiff, has proved the case or not. Again the Magistrate has refused to allow time for a written statement of defence and without any issues before him, he has pronounced the judgment. This is clear from the last portion of the judgment. Anyhow it would be very interesting to know whether the objections raised in the memorandum and overruled in the judgment are correct. Let the lawyers in India give out their opinion whether Mr. Desai is right or wrong?

MR. DESAI'S MEMORANDUM.

In the Resident Commissioner's Court at Mombasa.

Civil Case No. 120 1924.

Crown ... ... Plaintiff.

Versus

D. B. Desai ... ... Defendant.

Memorandum for reference to the Supreme Court of Kenya under Section 25 of the Courts Ordinance 1907.

The abovenamed defendant hereby begs this Honourable Court to refer to the Honourable Supreme Court of Kenya for its decision whether non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance is valid and also the continuance of same against the defendant in particular and the Indian Community in general is legal after considering the following grounds and reasons:—

(1) That under the Treaty which the British Government and its predecessors had with the Sultan of Zanzibar the British Government is not authorised nor entitled to levy taxes upon the subjects residing in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar i.e. mainland possessions lying between the Umba River (ranga) and Kipini, which mainland area included the Town of Mombasa also, excepting sanitary and municipal taxes without the previous consent of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(2) That under the Royal Charter and the concessions obtained by the predecessors of the present British Government the levy of the taxation was limited and that the Tax in dispute i.e. the Non-Native Poll Tax is neither included in the Concessions nor the Charter nor in any succeeding documents.

(3) That the British Parliament has not given the right to tax the subjects in the dominions of Sultan of Zanzibar which includes the town of Mombasa.

(4) That the right of the defendant is affected by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance 1912.

(5) That when the said Ordinance was passed there was not any representation either direct or indirect of the Indian Community on the Legislative Council of this Country.

(6) Under no law of the Parliament the Governor-in-Council nor the Legislative Council of Kenya are authorised to levy taxation without the previous consent of the Parliament and on no occassion the consent for the said Ordinance has ever been obtained.

(7) That the taxation in this Country affects the authority of the Parliament and the general constitution of the United Kingdom.

All what is stated above is true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Mombasa, 28th February, 1924.

JUDGMENT.

The Defendant in this case is called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay Non-Native Poll Tax due for 1924, argues:—

1. That according to Circular to Magistrate's No. 1 of 1913. Non-Native Poll Tax cases should be heard by the Town Magistrate and not by the Court.

2. That under the Petition of Rights Ordinance 1910, Section 2. the crown Advocate or other authorised Officer should appear for the prosecution.

3. That under Section 102 of the Civil Procedure Code there being no plaintiff the case shall be dismissed.

4. And finally under Section 25 of the Court's Ordinance 1907 he requests that the question of the legality of the Tax be referred to the Supreme Court.

I dispose off these points as follows:—

1. The circular referred to is modified as far as its application to Mombasa is concerned by an order of H. H. the Ag. Chief Justice in August 1914 with regard to the distribution of work in the Courts at Mombasa.

2 & 3. The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1912, provides its own procedure for the disposal of cases arising out of offences against the provisions of the said Ordinance and I am satisfied that the procedure therein prescribed has been correctly followed in this Court.

4. The Memorandum handed in by the Defendant raises a point already decided by the Supreme Court in O.G. 66/1914 in which it is held that the Crown has the right to tax its subjects residing in a foreign country where the Crown exercises jurisdiction.

Having dealt with these contentions I return to the original case. The Defendant declines to say whether he has paid his Poll Tax or not and I can only conclude that he has failed to do so and as he shows no cause for non-payment I order him under Section 10 of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance 1912 to pay Sh. 30/- original Tax and Sh. 12/- costs of summons and hearing within a period of seven days.

(Sd.) T. AINSWORTH DICKSON.

Magistrate 1st Class.

Mombasa, Mar. 4.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMAJI.

(Continued from previous page.)

refuse to surrender their opinions for the sake of achieving a superficial unity."

LABOUR GOVT. AND INDIA

Our representative further asked. "I have noticed your remarks about the Labour Government's Indian policy in the "Times". Would you give the same opinion even if the Labour Government were in power with an overwhelming majority?"

"I do not think", replied Mamatmaji, "I should much alter my view because even with an overwhelming majority unless a Labour Government places principles before popularity it will be difficult for it to shoulder a really liberal measure for India without risking its domestic policy."

BORSAD SATYAGRAH.

As the talk drifted to the political events of the past two years Mahatmaji expressed his profound satisfaction at the result of the Borsad Satyagrah and remarked: "The lesson that Borsad Satyagrah teaches is of inestimable importance. Whilst it is true that the Government of Bombay deserves to be complimented upon its reasonableness and sagacity in truly sizing the situation, the Borsad Satyagrahis by their utter non-violence, determination and the justice of their cause, made themselves invincible. And if it was possible to organise a whole taluka for successful Satyagrah in respect of a small and particular evil it must be possible to organise Satyagrah on a larger scale in respect of a general and deep-seated evil. The only thing required is sufficient workers with an unquenchable faith in their cause and their means. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel himself had that faith and he had workers who were infected with the same faith."

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Asked as to what he thought of doing after he fully gained his health, Mahatmaji said that that would depend upon the situation that might face the country at that time. "I have no settled programme of work after the completion of my convalescence," he admitted and added. "As I want to hold myself free for any emergencies that may arise I am accepting no appointments in advance."

Thanking Mahatmaji for granting an interview in his extremely weak health our representative made his bow and departed, thinking of what Emerson has said, "It is for man to tame the chaos, on every side whilst he lives, to scatter the seeds of science and of song, that climate, corn, arts, men, may be milder and the germs of love and benefit may be multiplied." It is because there are such men, however few, who are the fragrance of the earth that the burden of the strife and struggle of humanity becomes supportable.

PORT OF KARACHI.

RECORD TRADE DURING LAST YEAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 28.

The report presented to the members at the annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce showed that the figures of last year's trade was the highest on record for the Port of Karachi. Wheat, which is ordinarily the principal article of export, has given way to cotton, shipments of which have been greatly stimulated by world shortage and high prices. Imports, which consist mainly of piece-goods, show an unusually large proportion of Indian mill made cloths.

Mr. Clayton, the Chairman of the Chamber, in moving the adoption of the report expressed the great satisfaction of the mercantile community at the good start made with the Sukkur Barrage and Sutlej Valley irrigation projects which, when at full yield, will compel a doubling of the Port of Karachi. The Port Trustees are rapidly pushing forward the construction of the West Wharfage Scheme, first two shipberths of which are expected to be ready within two years.

Sir Montagu Webb in seconding the report expressed satisfaction at the commencement of the Sirda Kichha and Sirda Canal irrigation projects in the United Provinces and urged the Chamber to press for early construction of the new broad gauge trunk line from Karachi to Agra through Jodhpore to serve Delhi and the United Provinces and give quicker and cheaper outlet.

The report was unanimously adopted.

JUBBULPORE BOYCOTTS VICEROY'S VISIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, March, 25.

The inhabitants of Jubbulpore mustered strong in yesterday's public meeting to record their feeling towards the reception to the Viceroy that is being organised by a few local title holders under official pressure. The following resolution was passed by all and a similar resolution was proposed and passed by the Mahomedans, specially to make it clear the so-called Anjuman Islamia is not a representative body of the Musalmans and that the address of welcome voted by it is a sham one.

The resolution runs thus:

"The inhabitants of Jubbulpore hereby declare that the public of this city is against any reception being given to the Viceroy, Lord Reading on principle and resolve that there should be complete 'hartal' in the city on the 29th inst: on the arrival of the Viceroy"

It may be noted here also that the Municipal Committee and the District Council of Jubbulpore have refused to give address to the Viceroy.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

LAND REVENUE BILL REJECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 28.

When the Council reassembled to-day after question time Mr. Satyamurthi (University) moved the adjournment of the House to consider the situation in Tanjore created by the orders issued which had the effect of preventing the leading Mirasdars of Tanjore like Messrs. Maruthavanam Pillay, Pantulier, Members of the Legislative Council and Secretary of the Mirasdars Association from attending the Mirasdars Conference at Mayavaram on the 30th inst.

The Hon. C. P. Ramswamy Iyer rose to a point of order. He wanted the mover of the motion to realise that the order referred to was a judicial order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code and that the Government, technically speaking, had no power of interference whether the Magistrate was justified or not in the matter. It should be remembered that it was an order passed by the Magistrate having cognisance and jurisdiction over the matter. He explained the Section 144 and showed that Government had no power of revision or cancellation of the order. There was resort to the judicial tribunals provided for the purpose and if an adjournment was moved it would be impossible for the Government to intervene.

Mr. Satyamurthi withdrew his motion and said that he would await developments.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp moved for the first reading of the Madras Land Revenue Bill.

LATER.

By 18 to 68 votes Legislative Council this afternoon rejected the motion of the Home Member for the first reading of the Madras Land Revenue Bill.

C WARD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If in your heart there is any sympathy for the health and prosperity of the C Ward voters, please find space in your columns for this public appeal. The candidature of Mr. Venkatram has enrapturned the Bhulashwar Ward with a national jubilation. In this crucial hour of India's sad history, we are matured enough in politics and economics to grasp the vital difference between electing as our representative a selfish capitalist and a sympathetic and progressive laborite. In this new era of social history it is much more than a crime to vote for a capitalist, whose only policy shall be "plundering and blundering". Who is Mr. Venkatram's opponent in the election? Eye hath not seen him nor ear hath heard of him. On what occasion and how many times has he championed the cause of the suffering humanity? What role has he played in our ward in this age of political and economic distress? How far is he a faithful disciple of the living Sage of India? To what extent does he propogate the doctrine of Non-Violence and Charka? He may be a leading merchant, but none can deny that he is an un-heard of personality among the poor and the middle-class. With a capitalist there is no ideal for his country to seek and to attain, no passion to lessen the sum of human misery. Hence is there any in the C Ward so foolish as to support a capitalist to make the Municipal Corporation an oligarchy, exclusive and almost omnipotent, whose power is based up on the wealth derived from commerce.

Mr. Venkatram is every inch an Indian patrict. As a debator he is superb. Absolutely incorruptible, and uncorrupted, he is quite fearless to stand up for "unpopular causes", when he sees an injustice is being done. He has the gift of arousing the enthusiasm and devotion of his supporters. The poor have not forgotten his meritorious services during the Great Influenza Epidemic; the Labourers have not forgotten his untiring activities to redeem them from the thraldom of the capitalists; the Nationalists and the Non-Cooperators, have not forgotten his dauntless courage in upholding the rights of Indians. Such men as he are needed in the Corporation, and not selfish capitalists. He is the best and the right man for our Ward, who shall ventilate our grievances and keep a watch over the doings of the Municipal Executive. Let us, therefore, vote for the deserving. Let not the capitalists encircle and enchain our Municipal Corporation. My community have given their assurance to vote for Mr. Venkatram, hence I request and appeal to all castes and creeds irrespectively to vote for Mr. Venkatram unanimously, the poor and honest and straightforward patriotic Candidate.—Yours etc.

NUNES EDMOND TERENCE.

C. WARD BYE-ELECTION.

The following has also been sent to us for publication:—

To The Voters of C Ward,

You are all aware from the newspapers about the candidature of Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Govindjee to the vacancy in the Corporation caused by the death of Seth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey. Mr. Vithaidas commands at his side a very large and extensive experience of the commercial and industrial life of the City, he being himself a big cloth merchant. He is a member of the Congress Bhuleshwar Committee and is connected with the various activities of the national movement with which he has wholeheartedly identified himself with great perseverance, skill and ingenuity. He has subscribed himself to the Creed of the Municipal Nationalist Party and in view of all these facts it can be fairly hoped that Mr. Vithaldas if successful will certainly work for the City's welfare in conjunction with the Municipal Nationalist Party.

It may be mentioned that the Bhuleshwar Ward consists mainly of the merchant community and is one that has hitherto been represented on the Corporation by well known gentlemen from among the mercantile community such as the late Seth Damodher Thackersey, Seth Motilal Canjee Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Seth Manmohandas Ramjee, the late Sir Vithaldas and the late Seth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey. It would be therefore only to follow in the footsteps of the past and to preserve the traditional precedents if you will all give your votes to Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Govindjee who is himself an influential member of the mercantile community of this Ward. In our opinion there should be an adequate representation of the mercantile community in the Corporation because its absense will, it is presumed, lead to adverse solutions and decisions of great questions pertaining to the trade and commerce of this great industrial City. We are confident that Mr. Vithaldas possessing as he does all the necessary qualifications will undoubtedly prove himself to be a worthy and really useful member in the Corporation and will faithfully serve the City's best interests by his wide and extensive commercial experience.

We therefore earnestly hope that you will solidly support Mr. Vithaldas by voting for him at the forthcoming election on the 1st April 1924 and also request your friends and acquaintances who may be voters to vote for Mr. Vithaldas at the next election.—Yours, etc.

Veljee Lakhamsi Nappoo,
Huseinbhai A. Laljee,
Mathurdas Vasanjee Khimjee,
Hajee Fatahmahomed Hajee Mahomed Maniar,
Ramchandra M. Bhat,
Madanlal Chaudry,
T. A. Kulkarni,
Mathuradas Kanjee Matani,
Manmohandas Kahandas,
Harjivan Laljee,
Dwarkadas Goculdas Dalal,
Umer Sobani,
Gulabchand Devchand Zaveri,
Huseinbhai M. Rahimtoola,
Madhavjee Damodher Thackersey,
Jafferbhai A. Laljee,
Jaisukhlal Krishnalal Mehta,
Mahomed Jakaria Maniar,
Narandas Purshotam,
Hargovandas Jamnadas Ramjee,
Mathuradas Haribhai,
Mangaldas Vithaldas Bapannana,
Mohanlal Maganlal Desai,
Vaikunth Ambalal Desai,
Surajmal Lalubhai Zaveri.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PARSI PROTEST

To-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, there will be a meeting of Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mr. Horniman to protest against Sir M. Hayward's speech and the defection of Indian members and to demand the early return of Mr. Horniman to India, when Messrs. G. K. Nariman, M. M. Madon, Maneckshaw Dadachanji, Dr. K. S. Patel, etc., will speak, and Mr. Maneckji Patel will preside.

GUJARATI JOURNALISTS' PROTEST.

HOME MEMBER'S SPEECH, A NEW MENACE.

A general meeting of the Gujarati Journalists' Association, Bombay, was held in the office of the "Praja-Mitra and Parsi," on Sunday last, Mr. K. J. Kanga presiding.

After a prolonged and heated discussion, the meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. (a) This meeting of the Gujarati Journalists' Association expresses its strong disapproval of the unjust action of the Bombay Government in deporting Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, the ex-Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," under the Defence of India Act, without trying him in a court of law and thus depriving him of the opportunity of defending himself, as also of the light pretences held out by the Home Member Sir Maurice Hayward—pretences, such as Mr. Horniman's personal debt, the bar placed against his entry into India being under the Passport Act Rules, etc., without having any regard for the continual clamour of the public and a recent resolution of the Legislative Assembly demanding the removal of the ban against him.

(b) This meeting expresses its feeling of deep regret and disappointment at the rejection by the Bombay Council of the commendable resolution of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman demanding the removal of the restrictions against Mr. Horniman's entry into India, and congratulates Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel and the Assembly for their efforts to get a similar one through.

(c) This meeting is also of strong opinion that the part of the speech at the time of the discussion of Mr. Horniman's aforesaid resolution, wherein the Home Member dwelt upon the necessity of journalists disclosing the names of their correspondents was improper and irrelevant, and is likely to be a new menace to the independence of the Press.

(d) This meeting is farther of opinion that the Bombay Government ought now to respect the public opinion in the country and immediately remove the unjust ban against Mr. Horniman.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

2. This meeting of the Gujarati Journalists' Association welcomes the principle of the rejection of the grant for the upkeep of the establishment of the Director of Information as the item of the Director's salary falls under the head of non-votable grants, but at the same time it respectfully begs to point out to the Government that as the said establishment is found useful in supplying the press the official news, it recommends to the Government that the latter should by supplying such official news to the former maintain its direct relation with the same by taking proper steps in the matter.

3. The President is authorised to forward the abovementioned resolutions to the proper quarters.

With the usual vote of thanks to the Chair, the proceedings terminated.

MADRAS LETTER.

KHADDAR GAINING GROUND.

TANJORE MIRASDARS PUT TO TEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 21.

It is regrettable that much unfair criticism has been directed against the Khadi Board, for, so far at least as Tamil Nadu is concerned, its record during the last tour in the southern districts was productive of excellent work. There is no doubt whatever that Sjts. Jamnalal Bajaj and Shankerlal Banker spared no pains in organising much of the Khaddar work that Tamil Nadu can to-day boast, and, what is more, they inspired workers. They were primarily responsible for the opening of a big Khaddar Depot at Madura, the capital, so to speak, of Tamil Nadu. Hundreds of Charkas are to-day working in many villages, which is entirely due to the inspiration which Sjt. Banker and his colleagues on the Khadi Board had been able to give when they had last visited various places. I hear that in many places cotton is being stocked now, instead of being sold away as in previous years. Thus, spinning *is* gaining a great impetus, and Charkas are spinning yarn instead of cob-webs as they have been doing for the past nearly two years. Sjt. K. Santhanam, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Khadi Board, reports excellent work during the Gandhi Month. It would appear that almost every Taluk has tried to organise hawking, with the result that many thousands of rupees' worth of Khaddar has been sold during the Gandhi Month alone. There has been a heavy demand for Khaddar from all parts of Tamil Nadu, and, whereas at one time the outlook was very gloomy, indeed, at Tiruppur for Khaddar production, the entire stock (worth about Rs. 60,000) has been practically cleared and the outlook is very hopeful for the future. This is due in no small measure to the vigorous propaganda carried on by workers and the earlier impetus given to general Khadi work by the Khadi Board. There is likelihood of greater and increasing demand for Khaddar in the coming months, and care should be taken to see that all facilities are provided for the Khaddar-buying public. The opening recently of the Khadi Vastralaya in the city, under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Khadi Board, has supplied a long-felt want. It is necessary, however, that efforts should be made to cheapen Khaddar.

UNITED NATIONALISTS.

The Opposition in the local Council is in a curious plight. Several attempts have been made to form parties in the Council, only to prove ineffective when a real test came. So there is yet another bold bid to form a cohesive, strong party in the Council, based on political principles, to function as an effective Opposition, instead of attempting to carry on a futile gorilla warfare. The present endeavour to unite the non-Ministerialists into h well-knit political party is bound to receive some sympathy.

TANJORE MIRASDARS PUT TO TEST.

The refusal of the Madras Government to reduce the enhanced rates of re-settlement of lands in Tanjore District came as a surprise to many who had fondly hoped that there will be some redress of grievances, especially after the Law Member's oral promises. The Mirasdars' Deputation's demands have been rejected by the Government *in toto*. The only concession, if "concession" it be called, made is to direct that lands will be registered as double crop only on application, thus relieving such blocks which were registered as double crop automatically without any reference to the fact whether all land within them were cultivated with two crops. The G. O. issued last week rejects every one of the contentions put forward by the Mirasdars' Deputation which waited upon His Excellency the Governor recently. The Government has come to the conclusion that land has not deteriorated, that 15 per cent. allowance for vicissitudes is generous enough, that no allowance should be shown for defects in irrigation (which, by the way, have been admitted to exist), and that the commutation rates err on the side of over-liberality to the ryot! That is the answer to public agitation. The Government has refused to listen to the voice of reason. It has stuck to its decision to levy the enhanced rates of 25 per cent. and 18¾ per cent. on the first six tarams and the remaining tarams respectively. It remains to be seen what action the aggrieved Mirasdars propose taking, now that the Government has flouted their reasonable demands urged in the most constitutional way. Will they launch the "No-tax" campaign as the last resort of a really aggrieved people? There will be a meeting of the Tanjore Mirasdars on the 30th instant when it is expected they will settle upon a concerted plan of action which would compel the Government to recognise the justice of their cause and mete out justice to them.

REVIEW OF WORK IN GANDHI MONTH.

To celebrate the Gandhi Day, and the last day of the Gandhi Month, a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Triplicane Beach. Sjt. V. Chakkarai Chettiar presided, and Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was the principal speaker. Sjt. Iyengar addressed the audience in Tamil, and in the course of his speech reviewing the work in the city during the Ghndhi Month, he regretted that there were not enough young men coming forward to work for the Congress. He said that those who were poor were, in fact, the most earnest workers, but they could sacrifice only up to a limit. They had to look to their personal and family needs. They were glad to serve the country, but those who were rich must come forward to support them and compensate them if they are asked to work for the Congress. That is the least that rich men could do. Turning to other topics of the day, Sjt. Iyengar granted that the Swarajists had something to their credit in the Assembly, although it was not up to what they promised in their election pledges. The Swarajists in the C. P. Council performed a creditable part, while those in Bengal were trying to do a little. But those in Bombay and Madras had a discreditable record, and the sooner they came out of the Councils the better for their reputation. Where the Swarajists could not carry on the policy of obstruction, they should be advised by the Working Committee or even Mahatmaji himself to leave the Councils for taking up work in the country in right earnest. The speaker said that Swaraj could not be achieved either through the Round Table Conference or a Royal Commission. It was a mistake to ask the Government for any favour. What was required of the people was that they should go on with their work unmindful of all obstacles, and then Swaraj will inevitably follow. They should give up the notion that they can win Swaraj by diplomacy, by defeating the Government in their own game. No. That way lies perdition. We should take our stand on Truth and Righteousness. Then only could they defeat this Government.

PROPOSED RENDITION OF BERAR.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF BERARIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, March 27.

The publication of the letter of H. E. H. the Nizam promising complete autonomy to the people of Berar in the event of the province being restored to him has caused quite a stir amongst the educated classes in Berar. A meeting held under the presidency of a Mahomedan pleader at Akola passed a resolution favouring the retrocession of Berar. But it was followed by another meeting held under the auspices of the Akola District Congress Committee, which disowned any such popular support to the proposed rendition. It appears that the question has divided the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Both the communities, however, deprecate any tendency to look upon the issue from a racial point of view and agree upon the superiority of a democratic Government to an autocratic rule however benign it might be. The Mahomedans lay stress on the personal rights of the Nizam which they claim must be adjudicated upon their legal and constitutional merits: while the Hindus, who, numbering 94 per cent. form the bulk of the population, maintain that the right of the people to govern themselves stands on a higher footing than the personal right of a ruling prince. The noteworthy feature of the controversy is the studied silence of the responsible leaders who seem to stand on their right of being officially invited to express their opinion. The idea of a self-determination is being freely discussed in Marathi newspapers. On enquiries in responsible quarters it is understood that a round table conference of leaders in Berar representing different castes, interests and views is to be shortly summoned. All the five newspapers in Berar have expressed themselves unequivocally against the restoration.

RESTORATION OF BERAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, March 26.

A joint meeting of the Nationalist and Moderates representing the Berar Muslim Community was held on the 23rd March at Amraoti under the presidentship of Syed Abdurralef Shah to consider the question of the retrocession of Berar. A resolution appointing a strong committee to sit in consultation when the occasion arises with the representatives of the sister communities of Berar and to exchange views with them over the different aspects of the question of the restoration of Berar was passed.

Another important resolution appointing a Muslim Press Board of influential persons was also unanimously passed. Many handsome promises are made and Mr. Muzaffer Husain and Khan Bahadur Syed Azmat Husain placed their litho presses at the the disposal of the board. The meeting was a unique one and terminated most successfully.

General Bruce and other members of the Mount Everest Expedition left here to-day By motor. Their first halt will be Kalimpong.—A. P.

ATTACK ON THE CITADEL.

MR. ZAHURAHMAD TAKES HIS SEAT IN LEGISLATURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 26.

Mr. Zahurahmad, Bar-at-law of Allahabad has issued the following statement to the press.

The public is probably aware that since the very commencement of the controversy in regard to Congressmen and Khilafatists entering the Councils I was for contesting the elections and capturing the seats without taking them in order to ensure the real and effective Boycott of Councils as contemplated by the original proposal of Boycott of Councils. As a member of the Khilafat Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, I expressed the same view in my note of dissent appended to the Enquiry Committee Report. The leaders of the Swaraj party also held this view for sometime though they rejected it in favour of obstructions later.

I was elected to the U. P. Legislative Council on the 11th December 1923, by the electors of Allahabad cum Benares-Muslim constituency by a large majority but have in pursuance of my views so far abstained from taking my seat in the Legislature.

SITUATION HAS CHANGED.

In the interval between December 1923 and March 1924 however certain unforseen events of considerable political importance have taken place and so altered the situation as to make it necessary for me to reconsider my position. The Khilafat controversy has now assumed a different complexion in the agitation in respect of it cannot be conducted on the same lines as heretofore. As regards the agitation for Swaraj, the experience of the last two months clearly indicate that there is more to be gained by properly organised attacks on the Citadel of the bureaucracy within the Councils than by total abstention from participation in the proceedings of the Legislatures. On this point the sudden release of Mahatma Gandhi is an event not without its morals. Besides, these considerations, I may mention that my friends colleagues and influential constituents are also pressing me to take my seat in the Council now and thereby strengthen the hand of the Swaraj Party. For my part, as I now find that obstruction is a sharper weapon of attack than abstention and is calculated to promote the best interests of my country as I conceive them, I am willing to adopt that course. Accordingly I propose to take my seat in the U. P. Council on the 26th March 1924."

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

A UNIQUE RECORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

The adjourned meeting of the General Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality resumed its sittings at 3 p.m. on Saturday last when the case of the Municipal teacher against whom serious charges were levelled by the Deputy Educational Inspector was again taken up for discussion Mr. Chahewalla opened the discussion by opining that there was something more than appeared on the surface in the proposal of the Schools Committee to re-transfer the services of the said teacher to Government. Some suspected a political move in the proposal, an allegation which was emphatically denied by the President Mr Vallabhbhai Patel as soon as it was made. Mr. Patel made it perfectly clear that his Party had not yet taken up the political fight and when the time came, they would do it openly. He invited all those who disapproved of the unwarranted strictures made by the Government Educational Inspector to join him in the fight that he intended putting up in the near future to free Municipal education from outside interference. Mr. Patel observed that Mr. Dalal, the Deputy Educational Inspector, who was also a member of the Schools Committee had complained that the work of the teacher in question was unsatisfactory, etc., and his salary of Rs. 500 was a heavy burden on Municipal finance. As custodians of public money, said Mr. Patel, the new Schools Committee had no alternative but to relinquish the services of such a teacher in favour of the Government Educational Department.

After much discussion lasting about an hour, the original resolution was passed and the two amendments asking the Board to degrade him and to send the papers back to the Committee were thrown out.

Then began the discussion of the Budget for the year 1924-25 when most of the recommendations of the Managing Committee were adopted unanimously. The whole Budget was passed at the meeting which was subsequently adjourned for the remaining items till Saturday the 29th inst. That the Budget should have been disposed of at a single sitting lasting about two hours and a half is a unique record in the annals of our Municipality, particularly regard being had to the experiences of August and September last year when prolonged sittings week after week for nearly two months had to be held.

DETENTION OF A MAIL TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 27.

A mail train to Bombay on the 25th inst. was detained at Shadipali for nine hours on account of derailment of the goods train between Shadipali and Pithoro. No mishap has been reported to any one. This accident seems to have occurred due to negligence on the part of permanent way inspector. Khalsi Fireman and the driver in charge of the engine did not notice the signal carefully. The line was under repairs, new sleepers were being replaced in place of old ones. The consequent detention and delay put the passengers to great inconvenience.

PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

RAJAGOPALACHAR'S APPEAL.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar sends the following appeal to people of the Tamil province:—

In view of Mahatmaji's release and in order to develop to the fullest extent the Khaddar resources of this province, the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resolved that a Khaddar Purse Fund be collected and presented to Mahatmaji in the name of the province.

The Committee appeals to all men and women who are interested in the ewelfare of the poor people in this province, to contribute liberally to this fund.

Khaddar being the chief work this year and one that will appeal to all classes of people, this separate fund has been opened. The entire amount will be spent exclusively for the production and distribution of Khaddar in this Province. The money, will go to give employment to the poorest of men and women in the Tamil Nadu and will spread prosperity and contentment in thousands of homes where acute famine conditions now prevail.

The reviving of a handicraft that was killed and in most places even forgotten and replaced by a powerful capitalist substitute, means a deal of spade work, preliminary mistakes, loss and what may even appear as waste. The work had to be done by amateur workers whose only qualifications were patriotism and the will to undergo personal sacrifice and suffering. Inspite of our difficulties our achievements have not been trifling.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

Last year, the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Depot at Tirupur produced more than one lakh and fifteen thousand rupees worth of Khadi. Private production centres in Tamil Nadu produced Rs. 40,000 worth of Khaddar during the last quarter of the year. During the same quarter Congress depots and fifteen other centres aided by Congress produced more than Rs. 93,000 worth of Khadi. The Provincial Congress Depot alone produced during that quarter more than Rs. 43,000 worth of Khadi.

As a result of vigorous propaganda, this year's work too, is encouraging. But a great deal more is yet to be done. The Tamil Nadu Khadi Board which has been constituted to be in exclusive charge of Khaddar work, estimates that there is scope for the investment of rupees five lakhs more within the next two years.

Every person should hasten to contribute his due share in the furtherance of this most important item of the Nation Building Programme. Before the close of the National Week on 13th April a substantial sum, it is hoped, will have reached the undersigned. After that it is expected that a strong deputation will go to the principal centres in the Province and complete the collections. I beg that local workers may prepare the ground and make every effort to make the deputation successful, and to enable the people of this province to present a good purse to the Great Leader.

BURMA COUNCIL.

ARREST OF MEMBER WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 27.

To-day, was the last day of the present Sessions of the Legislative Council. On its reassembling this morning a Nationalist Member brought to the notice of the President what he called a scandal caused by the arrest yesterday under Civil Warrant of a member in the Council hall without the permission of the President or the Secretary and asked whether such action was permissable in the precincts of the Council Chamber.

The President replying said that the present Council could not claim immunity from arrest. Such privilege was enjoyed by the British House of Commons and it was based on ancient custom and usage. Had the arrest been made in the Council Chamber he would have prevented it, as it was his duty as the President to prevent any interruption to the business of the Council. If the question was intended so as to question the authority of the arrest outside the Chamber itself he was afraid he could not interfere.

On the resumption of business the following resolution was moved by a member of the Nationalist party that admission to service under Government in various departments be whenever possible by means of open competitive examinations of the candidates selected by the boards with non-official majority, and that the candidates should not be retricted to holders of certifirates.

The resolution was withdrawn on the statement made by the Home Member that he was willing to accept the principle of resolution if the question of non-official majority was not pressed for.

After lunch interval, a supplementary demands for grants for expenditure during 1923-24 totalling Rs. 39,50,000 were passed.

The motion by the Finance Member for the grant of a loan of 15 lakhs out of the price control profits to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company was then passed.

A correspondent wires from Ajmer:—The Hindu Sabha, Ajmere, has decided to hold the Hindu Tournament on (4th, 5th and 6th April) Hindu New Year day. Many local institutions have showed their willingness to participate in it. Prizes are to be distributed to the successful candidates.

It is understood that Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S. (U. P.), will succeed Mr. Gwynne as Deputy Secretary in the Home Department.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

POSITION OF MINISTERS AFTER VOTE OF CENSURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

To-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was rather dull. There was no demonstration and no lively discussion. In the first item, the Swarajists were successful when they moved a resolution refusing the entire demand of Rs. 554,000 made by the Hon. Mr. J. Donald for expenditure under ports and pilotage. The motion was carried by 56 votes to 55.

Before the discussion commenced, a Swarajist raised a constitutional point in the form of a question enquiring into the present position of the Ministers as created by the refusal of their pay and whether the Ministers had resigned; but no information was elicited. The Swarajists did not oppose the next demand of Rs. 21,000 made by the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Minister, for expenditure under the head scientific Departments. This demand was granted without discussion. Mr. Huq next made a demand for a grant of Rs. 11,595,000 for educational expenditure. There were eighty-four resolutions for reduction or refusal of which ten were moved, and in one only the Swarajists succeeded in refusing a demand for Rs. 99,000 for grants to non-Government primary schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The discussion on educational grant was not concluded when the Council adjourned.

After the Council reassembled, Mr. Nurul-Huq Chaudhuri (Swarajist) asked a question about constitutional practice and read extracts from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Regarding the effect of resolutions passed in the Council, the Report says that if a member of the Legislative Council wishes the Government to be constrained to take action in a particular direction, it will be open to him to bring in a bill to effect his purpose, and when the Ministers become, as we intend that they shoud be, accountable to the Legislative Council, the Council will have the full means of controlling their administration by refusing them supplies, or by means of votes of censure the carrying of which may, in accordance with established constitutional practice, involve their quitting office.

Mr. Nur-ul-Huq Chawdhuri:—The other day I moved that the salaries of Ministers be refused. That really amounted to a vote of censure on the Ministers, and it was carried. Have the Ministers resigned?

The President:—That is not a matter for this Council but entirely a matter for His Excellency the Governor. I have no information to give and, therefore, cannot give any.

Mr. A. C. Banerjee (Nationalist):—Is it not a matter of self-respect with the Ministers?

The President:—That is not a question for me to decide. That is a matter for His Excellency the Governor alone to take such action as he thinks fit.

Mr. Nur-ul-Huq Chaudhuri:—Ministers are present. I want to know from them whether they have resigned.

The President:—There can be no discussion. My statement is complete. When His Excellency the Governor chooses to announce that he has called upon the Ministers to resign or that they have resigned that will be sufficient. That is not a matter for us at all.

Mr. J. C. Chakravarty (Swarajist):—As it is not known whether the Ministers are still Ministers, I want to know whether the members of the Council may be called upon to give their votes on demands.

The President:—Yes. Hon. Ministers remain Ministers until and unless His Excellency calls for their resignation.

U. P. COUNCIL.

A POLITICAL FUGITIVE'S ESTATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 27.

In to-day's meeting of the U.P. Council the Finance Member moved for introduction one after another of three taxation bills, to provide for an additional revenue of about Rs. 27 lakhs.

By 49 votes against 26 the Council negatived the motion for introduction of the Court Fees Amendment Bill.

The Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill was similarly negatived by 40 votes against 31. The only bill that the Government succeeded in steering through this evening was the Stamp Act Amendment Bill which was passed by 46 votes against 31. This tax is expected to yield only about six lakhs.

Replying to a question from a Swarajist member the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell stated that under Act 24 of 1923 the Estates of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh of Mursan (a political fugitive) had been vested in His Majesty the King Emperor. The Government, however, intended to hand over the estate to his minor son under a certain sanad, the terms of wiles were being considered by the Government of India.

When the estate would come back to the minor, it would be placed under control of Court of Wards. Raja Mahendra Pratap was a fugitive from justice and would return to India at his own risk.

LUCKNOW, March 26.

The United Province Council met this morning to discuss six items of budget demands. The biggest cut proposed and carried to-day amounted to one lakh and half the money allotted to a loan to the Lucknow University.

The other demands were voted after minor reductions, these six demands voted to-day being the last set of the budget demands. To-day's meeting brought budget discussion to a close. The total reduction carried by the Council in course of these two weeks' discussion exceed 20 lakhs.

Before adjourning the Council to-day Hon. Mr. Keane ptid a tribute to the members of the Council for not having displayed the Swarajists' temperament.

SWARAJISTS AND THE BUDGET.

NO VACILLATION FROM GUIDING POLICY.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 28.

Interviewed by a "Daily Express" representative, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., stated that it was not true that the Swarajya Party was at all vacilating in regard to its attitude towards the Budget. Its guiding policy was laid down in the articles of the constitution of the Party and to those articles they were faithful, though in acting upon them in relation to the daily changing course of circumstances and the attitude of the Government in the Assembly they had to adopt different tactics at different times. So far as the Swarajya Party was concerned its attitude throughout conformed to its declared programme of defeating Government where it could and of abstaining from discussion where it could not. The Finance Bill having been certified the next step to be taken depended a good deal on the developments on the side of the Governments both in India and in England. But the exact plan and programme of the Nationalist and Swarajya parties in the coming months would be determined after conferences and consultations with the leaders, which would take place in Bombay next week, Mahatma Gandhi's advice being looked forward to a good deal by all. He was not one of those who was concerned with a gesture. Favourable or unfavourable, he was concerned with such real response in the way of action which His Majesty's Government might take in respect of the Nationalist demands.

"I do not want to speculate on or anticipate the present Labour Government's final course of action on the matter at this stage. For assuming that some forward step and not a mere gesture is taken by His Majesty's Government, the question what measure will enable the Party to modify its policy of obstruction is one which is difficult to answer. It will depend on the Party's decision and the country's support and not on that of any individual member when such situation arises. But in general terms what is required has been indicated in the resolution of self-government and by the speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru in which he emphasised entirely the modest and moderate demand for a Round Table Conference. He discussed the whole matter and arrived at proposals satisfactory to all which should be carried into effect on the acceptance of the well known principles of self-determination and self-government."

KENYA COMMITTEE.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar then went on to say that he was not sure what the Kenya Committee would achieve either in respect of the British Government or of the Colonial Government. He was sceptical and he did not think that the question of Indians in the Colonies was going to be settled satisfactorily until the Indians were masters in their own household.

FUTURE OF REFORMS.

Asked what he thought about the future of the Reforms after the deadlocks in the C. P. and Bengal, Mr. Iyengar stated that, the future of the Reforms, if they were synonymous with the Montford Scheme, was obviously gloomy: but the future of real reform on the basis of true self-government had brightened in every respect. He thought it was too early to say whether these deadlocks would or would not lead to a change in the angle of vision of Government for better or for worse. But the country will, in any case, benefit by having got rid of a system of camouflage and a scheme of make believe self-government which would no longer deceive anybody.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

VOTING ON DEMANDS WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 27.

Some heat was introduced into the discussion over a motion for nominal reduction, which was urged to induce the Government to take practical steps for the promotion of the indigenous systems of medicine by opening institutions, subsidising the practitioners and in other ways.

The Minister for Local Self-Government pointed out the difficulty of the Government in taking up this question. A committee had been appointed in this connection and steps were taken to create an institution. When proposals were sufficiently advanced he would come forward with a demand for a supplementary grant for the purpose. The motion was thereupon withdrawn, and the Minister's demand was fully sanctioned.

The time-limit for the voting of last demands having been reached the President proceeded to put from the chair the remaining demands to vote without discussion.

Mr. Satyamurti raised a point of order, stating that the procedure was *ultra vires* according to the Government of India Act.

The Law Member said that it was consonant with the language and the rules of the Act.

All demands were then put one by one and voted upon, and it was about 5.15 p.m. when the last demand was put which closed the Budget. The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow.

THE LEE COMMISSION,

UNANIMOUS REPORT SIGNED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 28.

The Lee Commission, which for the past month was in session at Mount Abu, has completed its deliberations and come to an unanimous agreement on its report which was signed yesterday by all the members present.

This constitutes something of a record for a Royal Commission as regards its rapid work and harmonious solution of an intricate and controversial problem.

The report deals fully with all matters contained in the terms of reference and will be submitted to the King Emperor for consideration.

It is expected that it may be released for publication both in England and in India about the middle of may.

Meanwhile the British members of the Commission are returning to England by the "Kaiser-i-Hind" sailing from Bombay on Saturday this week.

VAIKOM UNTOUCHABLES' SATYAGRAHA.

VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYAR'S APPEAL TO MAHARAJAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SALEM, March 28.

Mr. B. Vijayaraghava Acharyar who is confined to bed suffering from serious illness has sent a long telegram to the Maharajah of Travancore and his Diwan imploring them to allow the so-called untouchables the use of the public road along which the Satyagraha procession is being organised. He urges that denying to any class of Hindus such rights as are enjoyed by non-Hindus is cruel, injustice and suicidal to the entire Hindu community and appeals to the Maharajah to initiate the true interpretation of Hinduism and save the high caste Hindus from condemnation at the bar of the whole world, He points out otherwise Indian progress will be fatally arrested.

TOWARDS IMPROVING GUJERATI LITERATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, March 28.

A Rajkot correspondent states:—What looks like a novel scheme for India has been undertaken by the Gujerat Sahitya Parishad in the domain of Gujerati literature It has been proposed to issue, under the auspices of the Parishad, critical biographical essays of Gujerati authors on the lines of the "English Men of Letters." It has also been decided to constitute an influential Committee to approach the Bombay Government with a request for the establishment of a University for Gujerat and to appeal for funds to the rich Gujeratis and Kathiawaris.

LALAJI LEAVES LAHORE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 28.

Lala Lajpat Rai left Lahore last night for Bombay 'en route' to England. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya accompanied him Before sailing Lalji will confer with Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay.

RAJPUT ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, March 28.

The Rajputs of Gujerat have decided to form local centres of the Rajput Association in all important towns of Gujerat and Kathiawar in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Branch Conference, the object being to advance their social and educational progress.

NEW PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 28.

A Government communique say: It is understood that Mr. M. S. D. Butler will be appointed President of the Council of State in succession to Sir Alexander Muddiman and that Mr. J. W. Bhore will succeed Mr. Butler as the Secretary to the Government of India, Education, Health and Land Department.

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BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

GOVERNOR FORMALLY OPENS.

The formal opening ceremony of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall and the Royal Institute of Science was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on the 27th instant, before a large and representative gathering.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir narrated the events which led to his giving away a sum of money for the Public Hall and the Institute.

PRINCIPAL'S REMARKS.

Dr. Fox, the Principal, in the course of his lengthy remarks said:—

"Your Excellency is well accustomed to hearing appeals for help and assistance and I fear that it is not my happy lot to be any exception in this regard to-day. The fact is that we have had to start our work in a period of unparalleled financial stringency which is, of course, not peculiar to this Presidency; added to this paramount difficulty we have had necessarily a complex series of duties to fulfil and we have been conscious that our efforts have been weighed and tested by high standards of expectation in our University of Bombay. We have been not backward in asking for the support and assistance of Government. Government has given us one important gift of which we expect much good in the future namely the Advisory Committee of the Institute with the Vice-Chancellor of the University as Chairman ex-officio. The Advisory Committee has advised Government on many points and details of organization: above all it has emphasized the importance of the primary duty of research and of the facilities and atmosphere of research: to that effect the staff must be strong in number and in calibre so that each member of it may be free and able to devote a large portion of his time and attention to the work of research, as his principal duty; and so that his other work of the lecture room and the office, important though it may be shall not be a burden on his mind and his time. Experience in all countries shows that research work tends to become more and more engrossing as it proceeds and the investigator must then be in a position to give his mind and his time to it freely, without the distraction of burdensome unrelated duties. Selected students, according to their attainments and capacities, work under his guidance as fellow investigators and thus they learn the technique of their craft and thus their teacher performs for them his highest duties as a teacher: it is hardly accidental or merely a coincidence that so many of the greatest investigators have been also the most inspiring teachers. Research is the summit of teaching and the summit is found in the laboratory, library and workshop rather than in the lecture room and the office. It is worthy of notice that now in many countries there is a steadily increasing number of professorships which are definitely styled research professorship; these chairs are always filled by investigators of great eminence and the object is to assure to their distinguished holders economic independence on a generous scale, and complete freedom to do research work unburdened of all cares. In this connection the recent great bequest given by the renowned engineer Sir Alfred Yarrow, to the Royal Society, for the foundation of three research professorships will be remembered. The modest recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science, for the strengthening of the staff, reinforced as they are by the best opinion at home and abroad, though they may be administratively a novel step in this Presidency are not extravagant. The staff asked for is no more than the minimum required to satisfy the needs of the moment, after paying due regard to the financial stress of the times through which all the world is passing. Then, we want more money for the purchase of apparatus and the Advisory Committee having given close attention to this subject, another large and expensive item has recommended a further non-recurring grant for this purpose. I should be glad to think that this is the full tale of our needs to-day; there are however other questions that we shall have to raise in the near future; a students' hostel, for example, is one of them.

In conclusion, let me say that we have had already a considerable number of students who have for the most part been preparing themselves for the Intermediate Science Examination, now the portal of entry into the medical and engineering professions and for the Bachelor of Science Examination. Thus we have had during the past year about 125 students. We have students doing research work in the several departments for the M.Sc. degree and we want that number to grow. The growth of their number is intimately bound up with the numerical strength and calibre of the staff as I have endeavoured to show; we know that it is by our research work that we shall be judged; it is on that basis we desire to be judged and it is in this purpose we ask the support of Your Excellency this afternoon."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—

It is appropriate that these two ceremonies should take place together, for both these buildings form part of a stately architectural block, of a symmetry and of a design which not only is ample evidence of the great skill and ability of the architect, Mr. Wittett, but which add so much to the dignity and to the beauty of the City.

In years previous to 1908, the important question of the deficiencies in higher scientific education in India were brought to the front, and the necessity for concentration of instruction became very evident. Accordingly, in 1908, Lord Sydenham, in his address delivered at the Convocation of the Bombay University, made an appeal to benevolent patrons of learning to assist the advancement of science. This appeal met with a generous response. Sir Cowasji Jehangir led the way by offering a donation of 4 lakhs for a Science Institute; he was followed by Sir Jacob Sassoon with 10 lakhs; and by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim with 1½ lakhs. Donations amounting to 18½ lakhs having been received, the foundation stone was laid by Lord Sydenham on the 5th April 1911. On this occasion, Lord Sydenham pointed out the want of a scientific library, and expressed the hope that a representative of the Hindu community would come forward with a donation to equip and endow such a library. In response to this appeal, Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji offered 2½ lakhs for this purpose.

In addition to all these most generous donations, Sir Cowasji Jehangir gave a further separate donation of 3½ lakhs for the construction of a Public Hall in the Institute, to be called the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, and also Rs. 75,000 for maintenance and upkeep of the Hall. The Bombay University also contributed 1 lakh towards the construction of the Examination Halls, on condition that these Halls should be made available to the University for its examinations without charge, and Government promised a contribution of 5 lakhs from provincial revenues towards the cost of these buildings.

The buildings now make provision for the simultaneous training of over 500 students in the three great branches of science, namely, Chemistry, Physics, and Natural Science and its divisions.

I have dealt all too shortly with the steps taken to bring into being this Institute, and I need not remind you that had it not been for the great generosity of the public-spirited gentlemen I have mentioned, Bombay would in all probability still be suffering under the reproach to which this Presidency was to a certain extent open when her scientific training was compared with other provinces; while at the present time, and I trust for all time in the future, thanks to these gentlemen, Bombay leads Indiain scientific research and education.

Great work lies ahead for the Royal Institute of Science, and it is essential that the ultimate aim of the Institute must always be kept in mind. That aim is research. This Institute should be the leading research institute in India, and, for the steps which it has already taken towards fulfilling its destiny, much credit is due to Dr. Fox for the great services he has rendered.

To carry out the aim of the Institute, it is very necessary that it should spread a knowledge and appreciation of science among the people, and not least among the leaders of to-day and to-morrow, and it must provide facilities and the atmosphere for scientific work; and, keeping as it should to research, it will do to-day many things which will be done very largely some day by the special institutions, public and private which natural growth are bound to demand.

If I lay stress, as I do, on this aim of research, it is because you and I realise that every country and state, conscious of its dignity, is taking its share in the advancement of science by research, and the natural and proper pride we have in Bombay, demands that Bombay shall take its share and play its part, for a proud people cannot always be takers and never givers.

Government has its responsibilities in this question. The Advisory Committee of the Institute recently pointed out that it was desirable that the Institute should make real and adequate provision for the teaching of science, and especially for research; and in the Budget just passed by the Legislative Council, provision has been made for considerable additional staff. In addition to this, Government is providing in the same Budget Rs. 56,000, towards the completion of the equipment of the Institute, out of a total of 1 lakh asked for by the Advisory Committee for expenditure during the coming year.

I cannot declare these buildings open without one further word of gratitude to those who have rendered this task possible. The great generosity shown by Sir Jacob Sassoon, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Vasanji Mulji, will ever be gratefully remembered by those who have the prosperity and welfare of this Presidency at heart, and I am glad indeed that the name of Sir Cowasji Jehangir will for ever be associated in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall with this great work.

For over 200 years the family of Jehangir has been a Bombay family. In all the generations which have lived since 1717, when the Jehangirs first came here, each generation has competed with the one before in its efforts to help forward the educational and social prosperity of the Presidency, not only by acts of great benevolence, but by a great example of public duty, unselfishly and loyally devoted to the welfare of their fellow men. When I read of the great benefaction of Sir Cowasji's revered father—when we realise that the University Hall, the Surat Civil Hospital, the Poona Engineering College, the Eye Hospital, the Elphinstone College, the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, and literally hundreds of other institutions and charities are in existence, due solely to his great generosity; and when we appreciate the fact, as we do to-day, that the son of that great-hearted man has been following so closely in his father's footsteps, and that to-day, again, we offer him our heartfelt thanks for this further mark of his interest in, and affection for his native City; you will agree with me, I am sure, when I say that Bombay is fortunate indeed in the possession of so public-spirited a family.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring open the Royal Institute of Science and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall.

TRAVANANCORE UNTOUCHABLES START SATYAGRAHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, March 27.

Information has just been received that the Travancore Government is taking steps to prevent a march of untouchables along the prohibited roads in Vykam. Congress people have begun to recruit Satyagraha volunteers. Members of the Untouchability Committee and other prominent members have already reached Vykam. Mr. Kesava Menon is leaving to-day. Many volunteers from Malabar are likely to join the Satyagraha at Vykam. Travancore papers and public generally are wholeheartedly supporting the people. The Congress Untouchability Committee would be meeting at Vykam to-morrow. Thousands of leaflets on different aspects of the question are being freely distributed.

DR. ROY HONOURED AT COMILLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COMILA, March 27.

Dr. Roy arrived at the station on 26th. An immense concord of people gathered to greet him. He was carried in a procession through the main roads of the town to the Abhaya Asram. In the afternoon, a huge gathering was held at the courtyard of the big building of Babu Mahesh Bhattacharjee. He was presented by the general public with an address in a silver tray. Dr. Roy spoke for about an hour and a half on several burning topics. He appealed to the people to extend their general help to the Abhoya Asram which with its several departments or medical help, khaddar work and educational activities is already doing immense good to the agricultural people. Four distinguished graduates of the medical college have consecrated their lives for this noble purpose and a band of selfless devoted young men are helping them in several spheres of activities. He spoke on Hindu-Moslem unity. Untouchability and economic aspects of khaddar. He concluded by saying that he expected much from Comilla which has always played a prominent part in the Swadeshi movement and the new awakening. Comilla, he observed, has got excellent raw materials which have only got to be utilized. He concluded with a fervent appeal to the towns people of Comilla to take the lead in Bengal in khaddar propaganda. He specially eulogised the manly and bold attitude of the local leaders.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, March 27.

In the Legislative Council of Assam, discussion on the Budget began to-day and will conclude to-morrow when the Government will reply. The Nationalist Party criticised the Ministers and said, though on paper the Budget was a prosperity Budget, it was in fact a deficit one and so further retrenchments were required.

Yesterday a motion recommending transfer of Public Works, Forests and Excise to the Transferred Departments was carried without a division.

The Pioneer understands that definite arrangements for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the system of taxtion in India, with special reference to economic condition of people, have not yet been made and it may be some little time before the committee comes into existence.—A. P.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DR. BESANT'S INVITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 27.

Dr. Besant, General Secretary of the National Conference, in an invitation to all the pledged members of the Convention the first session of which meets at Allahabad on April 22nd and 23rd, says that there is now before the country no programme of gaining Dominion Home Rule or Swaraj by constitutional means except by the Convention. It is the one practical method now suggested for a successful winning of freedom for India by Indians and will form a United body with a constitution in its hands to present to the representatives of Great Britain. The first business of the Convention will be to complete itself by co-opting additional members if it so pleases and it is suggested that it should appoint committees from its own number to deal severally with the chapters of the proposed constitution, each to report at the latest by the end of August so that a General Meeting may be held in September to consider the reports and draft the Constitution. It will decide whether it will proceed on the basis of the Act of 1919 or by a new draft. There are seventeen subjects set down for discussion in the committee's sub-divided under Provincial Governments and Central Government. Exact form of those Governments is a matter for decision by the convention.

SCHEME OF ANDHRAH UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 27.

At the question time in the Legislative Council to-day Sir K. V. Reddi replied to the question relating to the matter in which Sir K. V. Reddy was directly concerned as the former Minister in charge of the Development Department. An objection to this was taken by some non-official members and the ruling from the President was asked for as to the competency of an ex-Minister to answer the question.

The President drew attention to the standing order eleven and pointed out that the procedure would not be proper. He said that the ex-Minister, however, could reply to a question when it was specifically addressed to him.

The discussion on the Education Ministers demand was then resumed. A heated debate centred round the point regarding the institution of the Andhran University.

Mr. Satyamurthi speaking on the motion said that in the interests of real corporate growth of their University life the question of the Andhran University should be immediately taken up.

Mr. A. P. Patro, Education Minister, replying said that Government remained committed to the creation of the Andhran University. A scheme had been prepared which was under his consideration. The question of the location of the University had still to be solved and they had to ascertain definitely how much the scheme would cost. It was necessary to furnish details regarding the Financial liabilities before the finance Department could agree to the scheme. The motion for reduction was rejected and the Education Minister's demand was fully granted.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

EFFORTS IN KERALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VYAKAM, March 24.

It would be remembered by the public that when the Congress Deputation visited Vyakam, Mr. Kesava Menon proposed to lead a procession of untouchables through the proibited streets and parts of the town. However it had to be postponed in deference to the wishes of certain gentlemen who wanted time to educate the public. It is now proposed to arrange the procession on the 30th instant.

Mahatmaji has been kind enough to send the following letter in answer to Mr. Kesava Menon's request for a message that would instil courage in the men.

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER.

My dear Kesava Menon,

I have your letter.

I know that the condition of the suppressed classes is the worst in your part of India. As you say, they are not merely untouchable, but they may not walk through certain streets. Their condition is truly deplorable. I do not wonder that we have not yet attained Swaraj. To vindicate the right of these countrymen of ours to the use of public streets the Provincial Committee is organising a procession containing them that shall pass through the forbidden streets. This is a species of Satyagraha. At this stage I do not need to draw attention to its conditions. There should be no show of force if any of our people oppose their progress. You should meekly submit and take all the beating if any. Every one taking part in the procession should be acquainted with the conditions and be prepared to fulfil them: There should be only a limited number. There should be no defiance, and if you find that the processionists are not likely to comply with the conditions, there should be no hesitation in postponing the procession. I fear that we have not canvassed enough the opponents of the reform. Caution, therefore, is all the more necessary. The problem I know is very difficult. To advise from my sick-bed is easy enough. The best thing, therefore, that I can do is, after uttering the caution, to wish you every success in the proposed enterprise.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

ADDRESS TO THAKORESAHEB OF RAJKOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be remembered that a preliminary public meeting of the Kathiawad citizens of Bombay was held on 22nd October last at which a resolution was passed to the effect that "an address be presented to Sir Lakhaji Raj, the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot, on behalf of the Kathiawad residents of Bombay and other citizens desirous of joining in presenting the same in recognition of the grant by His Highness of responsible Government to His Highness' subjects." A Committee of about fifty representative and leading Kathiawad gentlemen was also appointed to give effect to the resolution. His Highness, the Thakore Saheb was then in Ceylon and the resolution was communicated to him with a request that His Highness may please signify his consent to accept the address.

The Committee while awaiting the reply of His Highness had meanwhile proceeded to make all necessary arrangements and four meetings of the Committee were held between 23-10-23 and 31-10-23 at which several sub-committees were appointed to collect funds, prepare the draft address, select the casket, select the president, engage a suitable hall and give the function wide publicity.

His Highness had not however communicated his pleasure and it was arranged to send a deputation of fifteen leading gentlemen on his arrival in Bombay to request him personally to receive the address; but when His Highness arrived here he stayed for four hours only and R. B. Kotak, the President of the Committee was informed that H. H. the Thakore Saheb had not made up his mind on the subject of accepting the proposed address then.

Thereafter Mr. Kotak wrote to His Highness on two or three occasions, but he had not received any definite reply.

Recently it was known that His Highness was proceeding to England and would be in Bombay in the first week of April and the President and Secretaries of the Committee decided to press the request to His Highness to receive the address. Mr. Kotak was requested to communicate with His Highness in the matter. On the 13th instant, Mr. Kotak informed us that His Highness was graciously pleased to consent to accept the address and a meeting of the Committee was immediately called on the 15th, all working members of the Committee were present at that meeting and it was resolved that all work be resumed; the members divided the work amongst themselves. Messrs. Ratilal, Laxmichand, Kanji and Dulerai are busy collecting funds, a casket has been selected and ordered to be completed, the address is being printed; Messrs. Chudgar and Kotak are arranging for the selection of a suitable President, cards and hand-bills have been prepared.

The date fixed for holding the address meeting is Wednesday, 2nd April 1924. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah Kt. has kindly consented to preside. The meeting will be held at the Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday 2nd April 1924.

All Kathiawad citizens and others are requested to assist in the movement and to send their contributions to the funds to Messrs. Ratilal Motichand and Mansukhlal Oghadbhai C/o. H. Odlan & Co., Dhobi Talao, Bombay, Yours, etc.

POPATLAL L. CHUDGAR,
MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH,
LAXMICHAND M DOSHI,
DULERAI V. DESAI,
Secretaries of the Committee.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Bombay, March 24.

PARSI PIONEERS MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, March 27.

A meeting of the officers and men of the Bombay Parsee Pioneers and members of the community interested in the movement, adjourned from the 18th ultimo was held on Saturday, the 22nd Inst. at the Royal Opera House, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. K.C.S.I., presiding.

The President expressed satisfaction at the military authorities ordering the signing of the certificates to be held in abeyance. In the meanwhile Sir Jamsetjee urged the members of the battalion to keep it at its full strength and continue their training with the same zeal as in the past.

Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that they had set a good example to other communities in the volunteer movement. He exhorted the members of the battalion to put their heart and soul into their work, and not slacks their efforts owing to any grievances, as these, he said, were being sympathetically considered by the military authorities.

Other speakers also addressed the meeting.

The President then moved from the chair a vote of thanks to Mr. Naoroji Dumasia for the services rendered by him to the Parsee community in bringing the case of the battalion to the notice of the authorities.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

The "Madras Mail" writes, when Sir Charles Todhunter, first member of the Council retires from service Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S., who is at present on leave, will be appointed to the Council on his return and, it is understood that he will be in charge of the Finance Portfolio.—(A. P.)

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Guider has at last attempted to reply to my letter which appeared in your issue of the 13th March. His reply offers no explanation of the points raised in that letter; but practically amounts to a personal attack on me. His statements and assertions concerning myself are easily refutable and I shall deal briefly with them.

Mr. Guider says I am not a member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. He has referred to a former General Meeting at which I was present. Until that date my membership was unquestioned, all subscriptions (as librarians past and present can witness) were paid by me, my signature and not my husband's was accepted at the elections of President and Committee.

At the meeting he mentions I protested against an insulting letter written under Mr. Davar's (the present Honorary Secretary) instructions to a member, not myself. I am glad to say the members present entirely agreed with me. To quote from the official report: "Indignation was felt at the manner in which the letter was worded. It was unanimously resolved that the offensive statements be withdrawn and the same recorded in the minutes."

But criticism and comment are not encouraged in the Institute, and they have their own very effective methods of silencing and dealing with these. At this last general meeting a gentleman (I can furnish his name) expressed his disapproval of the propositions and his intention of voting against them. He was refused admittance on the grounds that not he but his wife (now in England) was the member. Yet his name, not his wife's, appears in the latest Members' Voting List! Can Messrs. Davar and Guider explain this? I repeat I was refused both voting list and Report. In Mr Guider's own interests I refrain from quoting from his threatening letter to me. It was because I both like and respect Mr. Guider (I consider him misguided in this case) that I did not publish his letter the day I received it. If instead it had been signed by the Honorary Secretary I should certainly have done so. "Perturbed" (the word Mr. Guider uses) is not correct expression to describe my feeling on receiving it. I was, and am, shocked and surprised at the attitude he has seen fit to adopt.

However, it is, perhaps, understandable, since, save for my letter (which was the only intimation of the meeting several members present had received, though Rule 28 provides for 15 days clear notice given to each member in writing) Mr. Davar, who came armed with (as he himself boasted) over 120 proxies would have triumphantly carried the day.

No promise to abstain from canvassing has been made by me. Mr. Guider's soreness at the success of my efforts is understandable. I have succeeded in obtaining the recission of several proxies which had been furnished by members unaware of the true facts of the case.

However the interest of the General Body of Members in this controversy is not a personal one and I am averse to confusing the issues.

I protested and protest against the Institute's funds being diverted in donations to the former Honorary Secretary, Captain Duff Blair.

In 1921-22 the balance of expenditure over income was Rs. 698-7-11. In that year Captain Duff Blair was presented with Rs. 1,000!!

In 1922-23 the excess of income over expenditure was Rs 1733-14-0. Yet it is now proposed to give Captain Duff Blair Rs. 2,000.

I understand that a firm of Chartered Accounts has, since my letter appeared, and on the demand of several members, been engaged to examine the books. It is announced that their report will be read at the next meeting. It will then be too late or members not present themselves to rescind their proxies.

Surely under the circumstances this report should be circulated to members before that meeting takes place?

The Committee themselves in their own report for 1922-23 stress the Institute's need for economy. It reads: "The Directors are fully aware of the cardinal need for economy and it is the policy of the Committee to effect economy in every direction without impairing the utility and efficiency of the place. No expense has been incurred that could possibly have been avoided." Are these donations to Captain Duff Blair of Rs. 1,000 already made, and the proposed Rs. 2,000 considered by them as "unavoidable expenditure"?

Although they do not claim the paternity of the suggestion some members appear to approve of it very heartily. The Honorary Secretary is actively engaged in canvassing proxies to enable him to carry it and the proposed "amplification" of the Committee's pending powers.

The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute (which as its name denotes was primarily intended for young students as a library consisting almost entirely of cheap and trashy novels.

Modern technical, engineering, and scientific works are conspicuous by their absence. If there are any funds available surely the provision of such books would be a more lawful and desirable use for them than the proposed honorarium? Is private generosity at public expense just or fair?

The representative of the Sassoon family has protested; but as Mr. Guider pointed out at the last meeting, neither the Sassoon family nor Government (each equal donors when the Institute was first endowed) has any voice in the matter.

That rests entirely with the President, the Committee, and the votes and proxies they are able to obtain.

As I have already pointed out, thanks to the Honorary Secretary's inadvertence in seeing that the 15 days' notice laid down by Rule 28 was correctly given to all members, and so enabling other members to join him in proxy canvassing, the handicap is heavily in his favour.

I appeal to the Committee, to all members of the Institute, and to their sense of justice and fair play. The dead are very helpless. It certainly was not David Sassoon's original intention to provide funds for Captain Duff Blair!—Yours, etc.

SHIRLEY-MAUREEN RODGKINSON.

Apollo Hotel,
Bombay, March 24.

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JAPAN LETTER.

RUPTURE WITH RUSSIA AND ITS AFTERMATH.

LABOUR COMING INTO ITS OWN

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Feb. 26.

A little breeze from the Russian coast has unutterly enlivened the political atmosphere in Tokyo. So sudden and dramatic has been the march of events that the Japanese Foreign Office was taken completely unawares when it was notified by Moscow that the few remaining links in the so-called friendly relations between Russia and Japan were to be severed or strengthened. The Soviet Government has withdrawn its recognition of the Japanese Consulate at Vladivostok and refused to have an exchange of mails with this country. Even the Japanese press correspondents within Russian territory have been notified that their presence was no more welcome, while M. Arsene N. Voznecienskiy, representative in Japan of Russia's semi-official Rosta News Agency, has received telegraphic instructions to leave this country within the shortest possible time. The present tension in the relations between the two countries arose out of a slight tinge of an overbearing attitude on the part of Japanese officials at the time of M. Sleepak, the Rosta Correspondent's entering to Japan to be the substitute of the retiring Representative of the News Agency, M. Voznecienski. The Japanese Government before permitting him to reside into the country had demanded a declaration from M. Sleepak that he would desist from the propagation of Soviet doctrines in Japan. This gave umbrage to the Soviet which took exception to the conditions imposed by Japan as being humiliating to the honour of Russia and then let loose its tornado of reprisals.

It has now begun to dawn upon the Japanese that Moscow's prestige has been greatly enhanced since its recognition by the new British Cabinet and the conclusion of a treaty with Italy. Three futile attempts to open diplomatic relations between the two countries have already ended in fiasco. Moderation that has been the key-note of Soviet policies towards Japan has now been scattered to the winds as the dying embers of a hope that some sort of compromise could be arrived at between the two neighbouring governments, had begun to cool down. The loss of present insecure friendship with Japan is not expected to hurt Russia in the least but, on the other hand, it will spell ruin to many Japanese enterprises flourishing on Russian soil. Being fully cognizant of the disadvantageous conditions under which they had been labouring up till now, the Soviet authorities have all of a sudden assumed a different role. The gauntlet that has been thrown to this country is a disguised hint to break or mend. In the adoption of new tactics Russia stands revealed in its attitude of bringing pressure on Japan to view in favourable light the recognition of the Soviet Republic as well as the opening of commercial relations on a much more stable basis, or bear the consequences of rupture.

M. Voznecienskiy told the local press representatives that the Japanese Foreign Office was being influenced by the United States and France to ignore the Soviet Government, but the Foreign Office officials have issued warnings not to give credence to what they call a distortion of facts. The vernacullar press while taking to task the Soviet for its high-handed actions has also not spared its own Government, for being slow in realising the importance of Russian friendship.

An alarming aspect of Japanese commerce to-day is the excess of imports which could only be remedied by the expansion of Japanese markets abroad. The country's credit though sound has been enormously shaken through the losses suffered by the last seismic disaster, therefore, the authorities are being urged to come to terms with Russia thus finding new fields of activities for Japanese commerce and industry. That the Japanese have deemed it advisable to climb down, in view of the new circumstances, is visible from the moderate tone of instructions issued to Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking, who is now negotiating with M. Karahan, the Soviet Representative in the Far East, to find out the ways and means of ending the present deadlock. It seems probable, as can be judged from newspaper reports, that a temporary working arrangement is not outside the bounds of possibilities.

A LABOUR PARTY.

The ordinary Japanese psychology would divide human beings into two groups—nationalists and socialists. The word Socialist in Japan connotes everything that is subversive of law and order as well as time-established traditions of the country, or a revolt against the old ideas of master and servant. The advent of a Labour Government in England was a puzzle to many an old-fashioned official in Japan. They rubbed their eyes in wonder, but found it to be a fact that a politician who prides himself on being the head of organized labour, the Prime Minister of the British Empire was entitled to sit on an equal footing with Princes and Lords. The effect of this revolution in British politics has proved to be a powerful impetus for labour in Japan to consolidate and strengthen its position by winning to its side popular sentiment. From the present trend of events in this country, it can be easily inferred that a powerful Labour Party is in process of formation. The official world has always looked with disfavour upon the organisation of Japanese labour on Western lines, and has moreover refused to extend official recognition to any of the labour groups in Japan. In case of strikes it has been the established policy of the Government to ignore the existence of Labour leaders, and also to black-list those among the workmen who would have anything to do with them. In short, no efforts have been spared to prevent the cause or organised labour becoming popular among the people in general.

But things ar changing in Japan as they are in every other part of the world. The authorities have been obliged to relax their former opposition towards the labour movement by force of circumstances. Owing to the protests lodged by the International Labour Conference against the Japanese Government's methods of selecting Labour representatives, the official world is now veering round towards making a compromise with Labour on this score. New regulation issued by the Department of Home Affairs regarding this question are a great improvement when compared to the old tactics, and concede to various powerful labour organizations throughout the country a substantial voice in the selection of their delegates for the next session of the International Labour Conference which is expected to be held in the month of June. Consequently, the General Federation of Labour, the only powerful but officially unrecognised institution of its kind in this country, has decided to recognise the International Labour Conference, at its annual national convention. In the past the Federation has been uncompromising in its hostility towards the International group, branding its as an organ set up by the capitalist Governments to stem the rising tide of Labour. By the adoption of this new policy, the Federation bids fare well to its traditional passive tendencies and enters instead of into an era of positive ones.

A complete transformation that the ranks of the General Federation of Labour have gone through are becoming a topic of discussion among the circles of serious-minded persons. Universal manhood sufferage is in the air, while it is a foregone conclusion that it is going to be an accomplished fact within the next few months. Hundreds of delegates that had poured from different parts of Japan at the annual national convention of the Federation have decided to make use of the franchise that is to be extended to unpropertied classes, and secure a number of seats in the Diet. This also, is a reversal of the Federation's former policies as it has always maintained that no tangible gains were possible for the working classes from the bourgeois politicians that controlled the Diet. The long-mooted alliances with the Farmers' Union as well as the Seamen's Union are now only a matter of time. The formal overtures in this connection of the Federation's Directorate are reported to have met with favourable response from both the sides.

The active participation of the labouring classes in the politics of the country is viewed with much satisfaction by a vast circle of liberals as well as the younger members of the intellegentia. They believe that the advent of Labour will tend towards a healthier state of affairs in the natoin's politics which are now monopolished by the professional politicians. To sum up briefly Japanese Labour if it rises to the height of its responsibility in a sincere and skilful manner is sure to receive the blessings of a large number of its well-wishers among the highly educated classes. If the newspaper editorials are to be taken as a criterion, the general public in Japan seems to be tired of the way in which politics of the country are being handled at the present juncture. They are said to be hankering after a change and a better state of affairs, free from corruption. To predict that a Labour Cabinet in Japan could be possible within the next ten or fifteen years would be exposing oneself to the ridicule of those who are fully conversant with the conditions as they obtain in this country, but it would be the safest prediction to say that an entirely new leaven is at work in the younger generation. And still Japan is the land of earthquakes which come every now and then to remind us that many unexpected things are possible in this country, no matter whether earlier or later.

EDUCATION MUST NOT WAIT.

The staggering loss of life and property as well as an unbearable blow that has been dealt to the financial resources of the nation by the earthquakes and fires of September last has not in the least damped the ardour of the Ministry of Education to put into effect the extension of compulsory primary education throughout the length and breadth of the country. Mr. Egi, the Minister of Education, in consultation with the Vice-Minister and the Departmental Chiefs has formulated plans that are to be discussed by the Educational Council Board. Mr. Egi's plans, it is reported are a great improvement over those of Dr. Kamada, a former Minister of Education, who was the first to originate this idea.

The present Minister of Education has not been slow in realising the seriousness of the situation. One of his first official announcements immediately after the assumption of office was that education must not wait, and the national losses enormous though they are, must not be allowed to interfere with the already settled plans of advancing the period of compulsory primary education by two years. Mr. Egi maintains that the reconstruction of roads, houses and gigantic buildings would be meaningless without the reconstruction of nation's educational system. Furthermore, he holds that the country's wealth are its children and upon them devolves the future responsibility of the Empire. Unless they were provided with a sound and thorough education, in keeping with the march of times, the national prosperity was doomed ever. He made it plain in no ambiguous terms that to make a success of the new plans, he would thoroughly revise Dr. Kamada's proposals so as to lighten the financial responsibility of towns and villages. His scheme that has now been given the light of the day reveals that he would assign a larger part of the expenditure to be defrayed out of the national treasury as the important task of national education could not be left to local institutions alone and, moreover, to facilitate the speedy realisation of the extension of national education it was absolutely necessary that the State should bear a heavier responsibility.

With this end in view, Mr. Egi has obtained the consent of the Department of Finance for the disbursements that are to be required for the attainment of his objects. There are said to be 20,000 elementary schools in the Japanese Empire. Approximately half of these schools have already a higher course of two years but which is not compulsory. The compulsory period at the present juncture is only six years while the optional another two years. The enforcement of the new bill when approved by the Imperial Diet will make it compulsory for every young child, boy or girl, attaining the age of 7 to attend school for eight years consecutively. Exemption for the last two years will be allowed in very rare cases when a strong case in favour of it is made before the responsible officials. But in the case of children residing in industrial districts and where a majority of the parents desire so, the authorities will impart practical education in the main industries during the seventh and the eighth years.

NO WOMAN CAN AFFORD

to let her system become poisoned through intestinal inactivity because to do so means loss not only of good health but of good looks. To restore daily regularity and thus banish the chief cause of sick headaches, biliousness, vertigo, unpleasant breath and pimply, blotched skin Pinkettes are perfection. As gently as nature these dainty little laxatives set matters right. Your chemist sells Pinkettes, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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B. P. RELEASED PRISONERS' SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Society, was held on Wednesday evening, in the Corporation Hall, Sir N. C. Macleod presiding. The following are a few extracts from the report submitted to the meeting:

During the year 272 released persons were attended to by the Society. The total sum spent in pecuniary assistance to such persons amounted to Rs. 383. Out of the total number of persons helped 242 came from the Common Prison at Umerkhadi, 17 from the House of Correction at Byculla, 10 from the Yerodа Central Prison and 3 from the Thana Jail. Of these 136 were Hindus, 84 were Mahommedans, 30 Goanese, 2 Jews and 18 Europeans and Eurasian. All were first offenders. Their ages varied from 18 to 60; 51 of them being below 20; 171 between 21 to 30; 26 between 31 and 40; 19 between 41 to 50 and 5 between 51 to 60. Of those who were helped, 18 were convicted of theft; 24 of assault; 26 or breech of trust; 14 for receiving stolen property. Among them 7 were women of whom 2 were fruit sellers, 2 ayahs, 1 cook and 2 without occupation.

Mr. G. K. Dikshit has worked as the Sole Agent of the Society and has devoted his best attention and time to the duties entrusted to him. As a rule, a sum of Rs. 1 is paid to each person per day for food. This assistance has to be continued in some cases for a few days. During the year, clothing and other articles of outfit were given to 7 persons, the cost amounting, to Rs. 54 Railway tickets were issued to 2 persons to enable them to proceed to their villages costing Rs. 33-12-0. The Committee recognise that they have not so far been able to render material assistance to released prisoners in regard to securing for them employment. This is mainly due to the reluctance on the part of employers of labour to take into service persons who have had the misfortunes of serving sentences in jail. In the Report for the previous year, mention was made of the temporary lodging facilities offered at the Society's two rooms at Dongri. These rooms have been pulled down by the City Improvement Trust and the Society has at present no facilities to accommodate any of the homeless released prisoners. The need for a suitable home for such persons has long been recognised but in the absence of funds it has not been possible to make any progress in this direction. The Society earnestly appeal to the generous citizens of Bombay for substantial assistance to enable them to carry out this very desirable object. The Committee are moreover considering the best means of improving the lot of the prisoners not only by taking effective steps for their employment but for their general welfare as well until they are provided for. It is felt that the present system of paying out doles or food or clothing at the time of prisoners leaving the jails does not go far enough.

WORK IN THE POLICE COURTS

In the year under report 279 prisons were released under Sec. 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Out of these 128 were Hindus, 120 Mahomedans, 29 Christians, 1 Parsi and 1 Jew. Among them 23 were women and the rest were males. All were first offenders. Their ages varied from 10 to 60. Of these 4 were between 10 to 20; 144 were between 21 to 30; 38 were between 31 to 40; 8 were between 41 to 50 and 5 were between 51 to 60. Of the offenders released, 89 were convicted under Section 379, 169 under Sec. 380, 10 under Sec. 381 and 11 under other Sections of the Indian Penal Code. The classified professions of the persons released were:—25 coolies, 130 labourers, 41 servants, 4 clerks, 1 millhand, 1 tinsmiths, 1 shoemaker, 15 hawkers, 3 fruitsellers, 4 cooks, 1 fitter, 3 carpenters, 1 motor driver, 5 cart drivers, 4 shopkeepers, 10 beggars, 9 seamen, 2 firemen, 6 butlers 3 winchmen, 1 salesman, 2 barbers, 1 mason and 2 motor cleaners. The Committee would mention that 51 were provided with food, 75 traced to their rooms, 100 could not be traced for want of fixed places of residence and 53 were kept in touch for a short time.

Out of the above number of 279 first offenders, only 4 were re-convicted. The rest are presumed to be of good behaviour and to be earning their living by honest means.

The Chairman said they could not say they had made very great progress during the last year. He was afraid they would not be able to get the necessary funds for building a Home for the released prisoners, although he doubted very much whether such a Home would be availed of by them, as they did not like to live in a building where they would be known by the public as released prisoners and thus carry the stigma with them. He thought the present arrangement of hiring rooms for them was meeting their purpose. He was sorry they could not extend their activities inside the jail doors, as their articles did not allow of their so doing. They found great difficulty in keeping in touch with released prisoners, as although they liked the help and money which the Society might give them, they did not like the public to know that they were released prisoners. As regards finding employment for released prisoners, naturally employers fought shy of such men, and his personal experience of these released prisoners was not very happy. He had employed a number of them as servants, but he was sorry they had not turned out to be satisfactory. He was glad that the discretion given to magistrates to release first offenders was of great benefit. With all their limitations the Society was still doing very useful work to be concluded.

The report was then adopted, and after a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

THE SAFE FORM OF MILK FOR EVERY MILK PURPOSE
Glaxo
A Nurse says:—"I shall recommend Glaxo whenever opportunity arises, as I have thoroughly tried it during the last two months, and for milk puddings it is splendid."

Plenty of pure unadulterated milk!

There is milk in India, for you, for everybody. Milk in any quantity, as fresh and pure and nourishing as any in the world. It is Glaxo, the solids of the pure rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, made and kept free from contamination by the Glaxo Process. Glaxo needs only the addition of hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of rich, fresh, uncontaminated milk, suitable for any milk purpose, from a complete food for Baby to the making of puddings or ices. Put an end to your "milk worries" to-day. Make a rule never to be without Glaxo, and you will never be without a supply of pure, safe milk.

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The Super-Milk

for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids, the Aged, and General Household Use

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

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LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay:* LEVETUS LTD. *Madras:* WILSON & CO.

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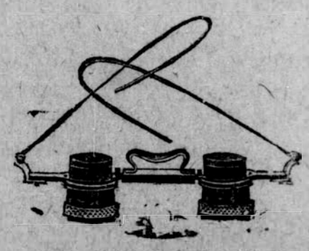

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A wonderfully compact binocular of good magnification which stays in front of your eyes, like ordinary spectacles, without holding it. Very light, neat and compact.

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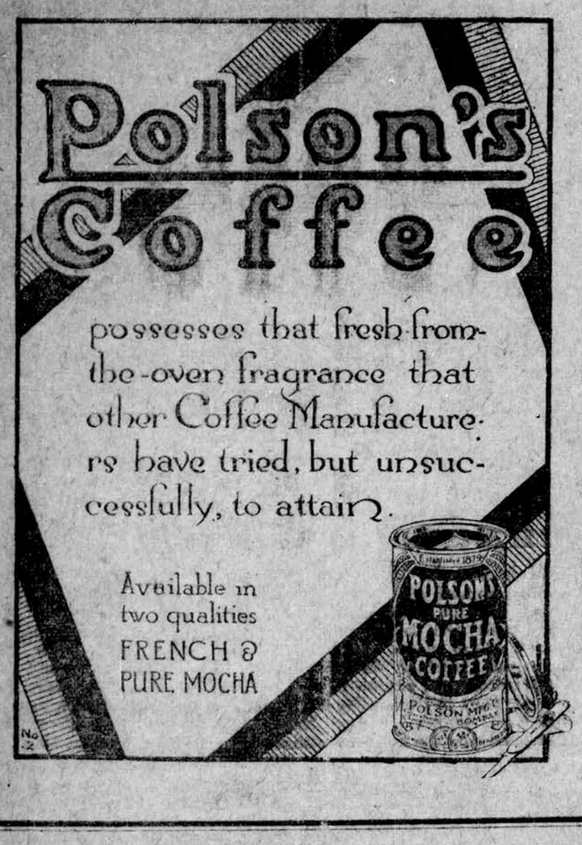

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(Coachbuilders, India), Ltd.
Beg to remind those who are likely to require
DELIVERY OF A CAR IN ENGLAND
During 1924
That owing to the demand arising as the result of
THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
It is advisable to place orders as far in advance as possible to avoid disappointment.
French Bridge, BOMBAY. 'Phone 41774.
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Kashmir Gate, DELHI. Phone 1362.
Telegrams:—"COACHWORK."

"C" CLAMPS
"IDEAL"
Carriage Makers Clamps

STRONGLY MADE OF MALLEABLE IRON. HAVE SOLID STEEL SCREW AND SWIVEL HEAD.
SELLING AT COST!

Nos.	2	3	4	5	
Opening	2½	3	4	5	ins.
Low Price, Rs.	1-8	1-12	2-0	2-12	each
Nos.	6	7	8	10	
Opening	6	7	8	10	ins.
Low Price, Rs.	3-12	4-8	5-12	8-0	each

The ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
—Accessories—
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

A G-E
ELECTRIC FAN
is inexpensive to buy and costs no more to run than a single Electric light.
Fan comfort is easily within the reach of those of us who must remain in town during the long hot Summer.
Drop in on us—we have 'em in stock
EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING, CO.,
Electrical Engineers, Contractors and Suppliers of Everything Electrical,
173, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,
P. O. Box No. 459.
Telephone No. 24963,
Telegrams: "EASLEKTRIK."
Also at
KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.

S S Cocarana, Cole, Karachi.
S S Malwa, Le Mare, London.
S S Sturmfels, Muschins, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Alfred Nobel, Henssen, Calcutta.
S S Nawab, Smith, Calcutta.
S S Capodimonti, Cafiero, Genoa.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Malwa for London.

S S Cochana:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Cochana, 4484 tons, Captain E Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Malwa, 5935 tons, Captains W. Le Mare, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 13th inst. a general cargo and 102 passengers.

S S Sturmfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Sturmfels, 3834 tons, Captain C Maxlins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburt, with a general cargo.

S S Alfred Nobel:—The W and A Graham's Company's steamer Alfred Nobel, 2616 tons, Captain F Henssen, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Nawab:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nawab, 3424 tons, Captain J F Smith, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S S Capodimonti:—The M Italiana steamer Capodimonti, 3544 tons, Captain V Cafiero, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4211 tons, Captain J Kinnard, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989 tons Captain G Manley, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, March 28.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
Jecty Khandalla 3289, Durban 2/4, M M & Co.
8 Jalapa 4386 N. Y. 3/4 Vol. Bros.
9 Ryjin Maru 3847 Kobe 30/3 N Y Kaisha.
11 Elysia, 4002, L'pool, 29/3, Graham & Co.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
13 Cochrane 4484, Leith N. F. Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
15 Ilsna 4915 Trieste, 1/4 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 2/4, M M & Co.
5 Tannenfels 1745, K'chi 3/4 Graham & Co.
9 Liebenfels 3852 K'chi 31/3, Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3196, NF, N F M M& Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Garmula 3234 K'chi N. F. M M & Co.
C & R Murorou Maru 3757 Japan, 2/4, N Y. Kaisha.
D & E Dondalo 3028, Cal. 30/3.
F Nagpore 3226, N.F. N.P., M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
K Shushtar 1718, N F, H S Shushtary.
O Alfred Nobel 2614, Cal. 29/3, Graham Co.
Pleve, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naledra due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Venice (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 18th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 28.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—23 kegs paint, T Dawoodbhoy; 15 kegs paint Abid and Sons; 129 cask goat skin, E A Rahman.

S S California for Liverpool:—504 cwt dill seed, C. Jivanlal and Co. 60 cwt kapok seed, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 1001 cwt myrobollam, P Mathuradas and Co.; 35 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 185 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 375 bales wool F. P., F F Campbell and Co. 575 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 26 bales wool, A Ramgopal; 18 bales wool, B Shriyallabh.

S S Jalapa for New York:—500 cwt myrobollam, A Bhanji; 20 cwt cardamoms, A Bhanji; 1000 cwt cummin seed, A Bhanji; 100 cwt cassia, A Bhanji;

S S Capodi-monte for Genoa:—330 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 48000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Taroba for Genoa S. T.:—10 cwt scrap old iron, G Essaji; 56 bales cotton, M Amarsy; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 320 bales cotton N Fattelly, 1000 cwt rape seed, Gorio Ld.

S S Taroba for Constantinople:—3 bundles woollen carpet, M H S Lari.

S S Elysia for Manchester:—25 cwt salep D M Marshall.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—4370 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Valmohmad.

S S Tannenfels for Copenhagen:—14 bales woollen carpet Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwt, poppy seed, Volkart Bros. 30 cwt kang seed, Volkart Bros. 220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tannenfels for Bremen—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Navigator for Dieppe:—25000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—114 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 605 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—6 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Devanha for London:—2000 cwt linseed, Birla Bros.; 36 cwt fish maws, H A Mahomed; 2002 cwt myrobollam, P Mathuradas and Co.; 22 cwt annota seed, P Mathuradas and Co. 12 bales cotton, P Mathuradas and Co. 2800 cwt oil cakes, J. Pehmanand and Co.; 5 casescardamoms, R S Tata and Co.; 95 cwt ginger, E Virji and Co. 18 cwt fishmaws B P Ballkaka; 29 cwt fishmaws, Hoosenbhoy and Co.

S S Devanha for Ghent:—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Devanha for Antwerp:—1365 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Sierra Morena for Antwerp:—44 bales hemp, J Nishweshwar and Co.

S S Sierra Morena for Barcelona:—1000 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Matiana for Hull:—2440 cwt rape sed, Strauss and Co.; 6000 cwt ground nut, Strauss and Co.

S S Matiana for Havre:—151 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Matiana for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Coorane for Leith:—200 cwt dill seed, A Duss; 4000 cwt Indian maize, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Muraran Maru for Yokohama:—41 cases sandlewood oil, M B Kaisha.

S S Muraran Maru for Kobe:—209 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. 1200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Muraran Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Muraran Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Muraran Maru for Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—1139 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. Fattelly.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, C Bomanji

S S Ryjin Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. C.

S S Ryjin Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 257 bales cotton, N Fattally.

IMPORTS.

March 28.

S S Capodemonti from Genoa. Agents, Marittima Italiana:—10 cases silk waste yarn, 334 cases cotton goods, 100 cases bleach powder, 64 cases vermouth, 63 cases cotton embroidery, 30 cases buttons, 25 cases wine, 20 cases spun silk, 12 cases fez woollen, 8 cases combs, 20 cases colour, 74 cask colour, 30 cask, Indigo 20 cases Indigo.

From Naragona—300 bags almonds.

From Loghorn—3350 pieces Marble tiles, 30 cases German silver vessels, 24 cases conserve, 672 slabs marble.

S S Dewanha from London. Agents—M M and Co.:—13 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes specie, 227 bars silver, 10 cases crown corks, 47 cases beer, 10 cases mustard, 21 cases hams, 10 cases bacons, 12 cases medicines, 47 cases cigarettes, 2000 cases zinc plates, 22 cases toilet soap, 118 cases vinegar, 55 cases sherry, 69 cases oil mens stores 10 packages bed steads, 10 crats galv. tanks, 12 bales secondhand cloth, 23 bales new cloth, 36 bales canvass, 20 bales apparel, 10 cases cables, 48 drums cables, 320 kegs paint, 10 kegs white lead, 50 bundles yellow metal sheet, 25 bundles grapes, 5945 bundles galv. curr. sheet, 700 cask portland cement, 50 pieces E. war e(unprotected), 10 pieces earthenware.

From Marseilles:—6 bars gold, 13 cases paraffin, 63 cases liuors, 600 cases brandy, 30 cases limetta schnapps.

S S Jaladuta from Calcutta. Agents, Scindia S N Co.—50 bales heavy cess, 1114 bales gunnies, 330 bales hessian cloth, 260 bales twill (Jute Twine) 240 bales B. Twill (Jute twine), 382 bags betel nut, 1007 bags Rice, 27 bags medicines, 32 bundles bardon, 216 chest Tea, 215 H/chest Tea, 13 full chest Tea.

From Penang:—671 bags moist cocoanut, 750 bags moist and dry cocoanut.

From Alleppey:—3938 bags copra, 325 robbins copra, 145 robbins ginger, 240 bags ginger, 25 bags catcholum, 50 bags dry ginger.

From Calicut:—1001 bags B. pepper, 35 bags Turmeric, 723 bags copra, 246 bags M. cocoanut 150 jottas mango, 8 boxes mango 50 bids venga wood bark.

From Badagara:—871 bags capra, 232 bags M. cocoanut.

From Canamore:—1670 bags cocoanut, 52 bags soap nut.

S S Barala from Koweit. Agents—British India S N Co. Ld.:—15 bundles dollars, 25 bundles wool, 80 bundles cotton, 35 jottas cotton, 644 bales cotton.

From Busrah:—1378 bags wheat, 68 bags old brass, 13 bags old aluminium, 96 bags A. kernal, 64 bags almond, 21 bags almond seed, 704 bags sardines, 607 bags dry dates, 360 bundles skin dates, 576 bags tobacco, 190 bundles tobacco; 20 bundles skin, 20 bundles gum tragacanth, 20 bundles rose buds, 11 bundles attari, 254 bundles wet dates, 124 boxes wet dates, 417 bask wet dates.

From Karachi:—972 bales cotton.

From Bushire:—5 bundles specie.

From Bahrein:—1 bin Pearl 10 bundles dollars.

B. Abbas:—6 bundles specie.

From Singala:—6 bundles specie, 1 tin pearl.

From Maseet:—19 bundles dollars, 11 bundles specie.

S S Navigator from Durban. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—4513 tons coal.

G.I.P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

REDUCTION IN THE G. I. P. RLY. WORKSHOP.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Hon. General Secretary of the G.I.P. Rly. Employees' Union, writes: "The poor man's cause in Bombay is not readily espoused by its people as they do not directly interest themselves in his complaints and grievances which are legion. He is besides helpless and when he forms a union whereby to guard his interest he becomes a marked man and is victimised. The Unions of the men are there for materialising their interests. They are not there for any wicked collusion. But the employers do not seem to realise the fact.

Since the men's resumption of work in the G.I.P. Railway Workshop at Matunga in January last there has been continual annoyance from the superior staff and the men are being dismissed under one pretence or another. In April next a heavy draft of reduction might come as the men are being informed to that effect. All the grievances are being put before the authorities by the men's Union in a legitimate constitutional manner for we as men's Unions always fight on legitimate constitutional grounds. I have offered to the authorities all reasonable concessions e.g. the stoppage of Saturdays totally as a working day or reduction in the number of hours of work; or dismissal of idlers, disloyal men whom the Union would undertake to remove or any other measure the authorities might like to adopt which would entail a little hardship to all if the livelihood of the many is not to be affected. All measures are being taken by the Union to allay the discontent and it is to be earnestly hoped all the different parties concerned even the Press of Bombay will raise their voice against heartless and injudicious retrenchment being effected by the Railway authorities at the cost of livelihood of hundreds of poor, voiceless working people. It is to be still learnt by all those who want to effect retrenchment that it can always come from above and not from below. Before the situation culminates into another struggle between Capital and Labour it is to be earnestly hoped the poor men's case will be listened to by the Agent and speedy justice given.

MESSRS RALLI BROTHERS.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING CHIEF MANAGER.

On Wednesday last the Bombay staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers gave a farewell entertainment in honour of their retiring Chief Manager Mr. Th M. Scrimi on the eve of his departure from India. The function was held in the hall of Mr. Raoji Vinayakrao Jaggannathji Shankarsett which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Dinkar in presenting an address on behalf of the whole staff of the Company dwelt on the many good qualities of Mr. Scrimi and related how kind and sympathetic he was towards his subordinates. The address expressed deep feeling of gratitude and affection of the whole staff towards their old Chief Manager. They also presented a small souvenir and wished Mr. and Mrs. Scrimi 'bon voyage' and many years of health and happiness.

Mr. Scrimi made a suitable reply to the address and thanked them all for arranging that happy gathering for bidding him farewell and assured them that their presents would be preserved by him as a great treasure of his life.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

In the share market to-day Jutes opened steady but ruled dull during the early part of session, business being very limited. Later on in the afternoon, however a moderate enquiry sprang up and prices closed steady at a turn better than yesterday.

In Coals:—Gopalichuck and Bansierah are again conspicuous and while there are profit takers on the former, the latter is firm with a few sellers. The Union also show a further appreciation of about 3 points.

In Miscellaneous:—A fair line of British India Corporation changed hands. Indian Iron and Steel were again marked up while Bengal telephones are slowly hardening.

In teas only a limited business is reported some showing an advance of about 2 points, Chandypore however fluctuated widely.

Government securities:—:Ready paper is very scarce and prices continue firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 66/14 s. l. 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/4 s. l. 6 per cent bonds 1928 101/6. do. 1930, 103 s. l. do. 1932 104/2 s. l.

Banks. Central Bank 25/10xd, Imperial Bank conty. 342 s. l.

Railways:—Shahdara Delhi Saharanpore Light Railway 116.

Cottons.—Bowreah Ordy. 360.

Jutes.—Alexandra Pref. 97/8, Auckland 181 s. l. Bally Pref. 102/8, Cheviot 250, Clive 34/14, Craig Pref. 94, Empire 45/4, Hooghly Ordy. 71/8, s. l. Howrah 42/10 s l. Kanknarrah 390 s. l. Lawrence 49 s. l. Lansdowne 288, Northbrook 49/12, Orient 182, Presidency 6/15 o. l. Reliance 52, Standard 361 s. l.

Coals.—Bansjorah 25/8, Baraboni 12/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 30/8xd, Burrakur 35/4, Gopalichuck 21/2, Hapjan 2/14, Raneegunge 53 s. l. Samla Ramnagar fully paid 8, Beerpore 31/8, Singaran B. Re. 1 odd lot. Union 17.

Miscellaneous.—C. P. Cements Re. 1, Lever Bros Pref. 8/4, Bengal telephone companies ordy. 5/12, Indian Iron and Steel 39, B. I. Corporation Ordy. 6/3 C. D. Do. Defd. 6/10, C. D. Burma Corporation 8/10, Indo-Burma Tin (in liquidation) 8, Madan Theatres 2/12, Howrah Oil 1/9 S O. 1.

Tea companies.—Chandypore 216/8, East Indian 15xd, Jutlibari 14/8xd, Surugaon 13/4, Soom 18/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence and demand draft one shilling four and three fourth pence.

DYE STUFFS.

March 28.

The market is quiet and no good business to be reported. Alizarine 20 per cent Cow and Lunger passed at Rs. 105/107 per cwt. I.P. changed hands at Rs. 93/ per cwt. Alizarine without brands was offered at Rs. 80 per cwt. Congo Red and Magenta Crystals had some business at Rs. 1/12/0 and Rs. 5/- per lb. respectively. Fast Red is steady at Rs. 5/- per lb. Sulphur Black has some business at Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 105/- per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 105/- per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I. P. Rs. 93/- per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4/0/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Purpurine Benzo Rs. 3/0/0 per lb.
Purpurine Delta Rs. 3/10/0 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 4/6/0 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/4/0 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/0/0 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

MAHATMAJI DISSATISFIED WITH ITS WORK.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty accompanied by Messrs. Kallianrai G. Ghoda, Ardeshar T. Mirza, Merwanji Engineer and others had the honour of paying a visit to Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday last, when during the course of the interview Mahatmaji told to Mr. Nanavaty that he (Mahatmaji) was very much dissatisfied with the present management of the Bombay Humanitarian League and therefore, wanted to remonstrate with Mr. Nanavaty. Mahatmaji further added: "Your Bombay Humanitarian League was founded with the main object of preaching and putting into practice the noble doctrine of "Ahimsa" (non-violence). But unfortunately the present method of management is responsible for carrying out their propaganda, which directly or indirectly encouraged the act of "Himsa" (violence).

Mr. Nanavaty, who was shocked to hear these outspoken remarks of Mahatmaji replied that he (Mr. Nanavaty) was not responsible for the present management of the Bombay Humanitarian League since he had ceased to be its Hon. Secretary for the last two years or more owing to some difference of opinion with Mr. L. D. Jhaveri and his nephew Mr. Maganlal M. Shah, the President and the Hon. Secretary of the League respectively. Mr. Nanavaty asked Mahatmaji whether he had expressed those remarks for his (Mr. Nanavaty's) personal information or for the general public or would there be any harm, if he (Mr. Nanavaty) repeated what Mahatmaji said before the meeting of the members of the League, making a reference to Mahatmaji's remarks.

Mahatmaji replied that there was no objection to it since he had received complaints from most reliable parties. Even, he said, these views might be published for general information of the public as they were in the interests of the people. Mahatmaji inquired as to who was or who were the present prominent figure or figures of the League and Mr. Nanavaty gave the name of Mr. L. D. Jhaveri.

Mahatmaji, in conclusion, said that he would be glad to exchange views with Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, if he could arrange an interview with him.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following dates of the declaration of the results of the University Examination, 1924 (First Half year):—

B. T. Examination (Part I) Monday, March 31, at 2. Intermed. Examination in Agriculture Monday, April 7, at 2. B.T. Examination (Part II) Wednesday, April 16, at 2. Intermediate Examination in Science Wednesday, April 16, at 2. F.E. Examination Thursday, April 17, at 2. S.E. (Civil) Examination Thursday, April 17, at 2. S.E. (Mechanical) Examination Thursday, April 17, at 2. B.E. (Civil) Examination Thursday, April 17, at 2. B.E. (Mechanical) Examination Thursday, April 17, at 2. Second LL.B. Examination Friday, April 25 at 2. Intermed. Examination in Commerce Friday, April 25, at 2. B. Com. Examination Friday, April 25, at 2 First LL.B. Examination Wednesday, May 7, at 2. Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination Friday, May 9, at 2. B.Sc. Examination Friday, May 9, at 2. School Leaving Examination Tuesday, May 20, at 3. M.A. Examination Thursday, May 22, at 2. Intermediate Examination in Arts Thursday, June 5, at 2. B.A. Examination Friday, June 13, at 2. Final M.B.B.S. Examination Friday, July 18 at 2.

AN ASSAULT CASE COMPOUNDED.

The case in which Miss. Gool Koyuji charged Manchersha Framji Garda for attempt to outrage her modesty, came up for further hearing before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Police Prosecutor, Mr. Thanawala said that as the complainant did not disclose the words used by the accused he was not in a position to substantiate the above charge and requested His Worship to alter it to one of disorderly behaviour in a public place. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and tendered an unqualified apology to the complainant and also paid Rs. 200/- towards charity. The Magistrate therefore marked the case as compounded.

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GANDHI MONTH REDUCTIONS.
FINE KHADDAR 40 TO 100 COUNTS
Khadi Asramam
Directed by M. N. Swamy, B.A.,
Managed by P. Vasanta Row, Secretary, Local Congress Committee, Bontalkodura (Via) Chicacole.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, i. e. As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

The bottle of your Liminent Oil has proved me effective. So kindly send the same for a friend by V.P.P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

RAHI RAM c/o RAM PRASHAD SHEO SUHAI,
Rasala Bazaar, Old Anarkali, Lahore.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have tried your medicine and during eight days treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

SHANTILAL,
Mount Abou.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.

HUVALDAR LIMAR KHAN,
Multan-Tochi Co., No. 15, Miran Shah Cantt.

DEAR GHULAM AHMED SAHIB,

Your medicine has indeed given me a new life and pray for your long life.

CHARAN DASS c/o PARBHDIAL,
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C. P. NOTES.

DEBT CRUSHED PEASANTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 25.

In confirming the recent re-settlement of the Wainganga portion of the Chanda district, the Local Government point out that since the last settlement considerable improvements had been effected in the district, particularly in the direction of the extension of railway and road communication and irrigation, the latter alone costing nearly 35 lakhs, or about 11 times the unrevised revenue demand.

Referring to the crop and cattle increase and the general condition of the peasantry, the Government state:—The statistics of the Malguzari portion show an increase of 10 per cent. in the rajyatwari villages, which have increased in number from 91 to 229, cropping has grown from 30,575 to 61,278 acres. Rice has increased; rabi juar, which is a more certain crop in the tract than the kharif variety, has added 31,000 acres to its area; sugarcane, though still only covering half the area it occupied at the time of the first settlement is now twice as extensively grown as at the last settlement; and, most important of all, the long staple variety of cotton known as Chanda jari has grown from 10,000 to 54,000 acres. Plough cattle and she-buffaloes have increased by 20 and 11 per cent and would have shown still larger figures but for recent epidemics. Of 3,461 malguzars (landholders) only 1,123 are indebted at all, and only 379 owe more than Rs. 1,000. Of the tenants, 42 per cent are free from debt and 38 per cent. owe only Rs. 200 or less and have small grain debts. The figures are based on the statements of the malguzars and tenants themselves, and are, therefore, more likely to overstate than understate the facts, and moreover, they were collected before the produce of the year had been marketed. Chanda is not one of the economically strongest districts of the Province, but these facts are in strange contrast to the common assertion of the crushing and increasing burden of debt of the agricultural population.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

STAFF IN CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the staff of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, was held at Andheri from Friday to Sunday last. Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Managing Director, presiding. About 25 members from the Branches and the inspecting staff of the several Branches and an equal number of members from the Head Office itself were present. In opening the proceedings, the president welcomed the members present and explained how in view of the recent organization of about half a dozen new Branches and the consequent expansion of business accompanied by the assumption by the Bank of the responsibility for inspection and supervision of affiliated societies, it became necessary to bring together the large number of workers in the several tracts of the Presidency for mutual acquaintance and discussion of important problems of common interest. He appealed to the staff to work not only for their pay but in a spirit worthy of the great mission on which many of them had set out. The question of the compilation of a Branch Manual for the guidance of the staff embodying all details of the several activities of the Bank was then taken up and the notes received on the subject were referred to five Sub-Committees with instructions to submit to the Conference definite recommendations as to the general headings of the chapters and the points to come under each. This was done and it was decided to entrust a few officers with the work of actual drafting of the chapters under the several heads. In addition to questions about the maintenance of accounts, inspection, supervision, organization of advisory Committees, propaganda and training, to be included in the Branch Manual, those pertaining to the future developments of Branch work such as the formation of consumers stores, urban societies, Co-operative dispensaries, Co-operative Clubs or boardings, as also some subjects of direct interest to staff such as, leave, increments, travelling allowances, provident fund, social gathering, quarters for the staff were also discussed and definite recommendations formulated for sanction of the authorities. A group photo of the staff and refreshments and tea provided by the president brought the proceedings to a close.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

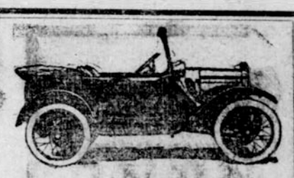
SHILLONG, March 26.

In the Assam Legislative Council Hon. Mr. Reid placed on the table a list showing that the Governor had certified Rs. 1,52,656 for resettlement operation in Kamrup and Sibsagar.

All supplementary demands for grants moved to-day were agreed to. The House accepted a resolution to the effect that Government grants in aid of private schools should be doubled provided funds permitted. The House accepted a motion removing disabilities of political prisoners as regards their elegibility for election.

Motions recommending reduction of the salary of the Executive councillors to Rs. 18,000 and recommending use of khadi or in its absence Indian mill made cloth for police uniform were withdrawn.

Austin SEVEN.



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The plantation, the growth, the crop, the manufacture, the milling, the transport, the market, the manufacturing product—every phase of Rice Industry

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INDUSTRY

This will be the first issue of vol. XV of that bright little magazine which brings

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Bombay-Poona Reliability Trials, 1924

"*The Times of India*" Tuesday, March 4th: "One Motor Cyclist arrived at Poona half-an-hour in advance of schedule time, and thereby lost a whole handful of marks, and others lost a few marks because their Watches had proved unequal to the occasion." This goes to prove that the Watches used on this Trial were not "Meridian" and we (G. A. Charpie and Co.) advise all Motorists to have as part of their Equipment a reliable "Meridian" Time-keeper, used extensively during the "Great War" by the British Forces—Navy, Army and Royal Air Force.

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Yours sincerely,
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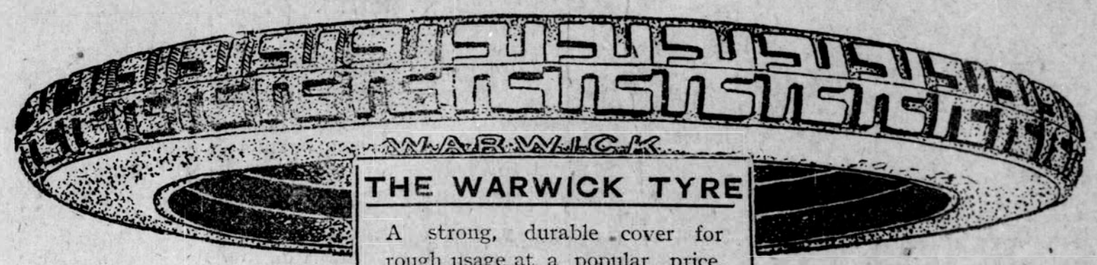

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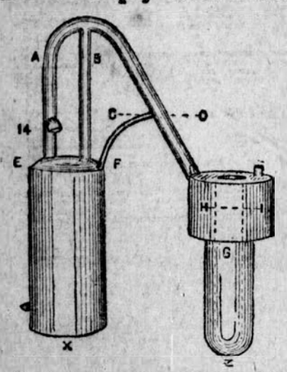

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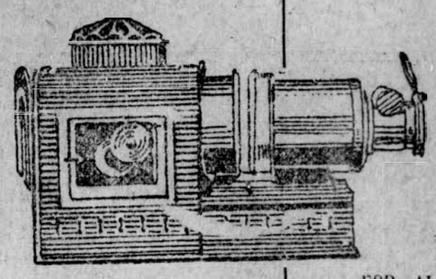

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